The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

The Trial of "Boss" Tweed Commenced.

A GAMBLING MINISTER FLEECED.

NEW YORK, November 5, 1873.

"Boss" Tweed's Trial.

Wm. M. Tweed appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, and when the case was called Ex-Judge Fullerton said that before any proceedings were taken he should hand in a paper to which, as associate counsel for the prisoner, he had agreed. The paper is understood to be a protest against Judge Davis presiding at this trial, and when read by him seemed to excite his surprise and indignation. He characterized the paper as extraordinary, and in part untruthful, but declined to point out any particular passage as objectionable.

Mr. Bartlett, the counsel for the defense, then said if Judge Davis were a saint from Heaven they would take the same course. A recess was then taken, that Judge Davis might consult with his associates.

After the recess Judge Davis announced that he should take no action on the untruthful and extraordinary paper presented by Tweed's counsel, and ordered the case to proceed, sharply checking Messrs. Graham and Bartlett, who desired to argue the point.

After examining a juror and rejecting him, and when examining a second one, Tweed's counsel claimed that as under the new law the court was acting as a trier of jurors, it should take the oath formerly prescribed for triers.

Judge Davis stated that it was no new thing for a Judge to be a trier.

The counsel contended against the Judge, but without any decision on this novel point, the court adjourned till to-morrow. It is understood that the paper contains a protest of the counsel against Judge Davis presiding, on the grounds that he is prejudiced against the accused since the last trial, and also that he is personally hostile to him.

Minister Swindled in a Gambling Saloon.

While Rev. Mr. West was walking down Broadway he was accosted by a young man, who said he had drawn a prize in a lottery, that he was in the habit of giving a portion of his winnings to the Church, and would not the clergyman accompany him to the lottery office to get the cash. Rev. Mr. West was willing, and they entered a gambling saloon, when the clergyman participated in a little game of "Banco." He lost seventy-five dollars, and concluding he had been swindled, caused the arrest of the alleged owner of the saloon.

Laborers' Strike.

Laborers who assist bricklayers, about 800 in number, struck to-day. It is stated also that from 1,000 to 1,200 men joined the bricklayers' to-day. Work has stopped on several large structures.

Business Depression.

Owing to a lack of freight, one of the New Haven Sound boats was withdrawn from the route, and several men of other boats were discharged.

The Shooting at South Jamaica.

James Lennon has made a confession that his father-in-law, Patrick Gilligan, shot Philip Reid Coward, at South Jamaica, on Sunday, and implying that the act was done in self-defense.

Strike Ended.

The bricklayers who struck against a reduction of their wages have returned to work at the old rates.

The Contempt Case.

W. F. G. Shanks, the *Tribune* editor, committed for contempt by the Brooklyn Court last week, was discharged from arrest to-day.

Murder Trial.

Bartolet Freil, accused of the murder of Ned Iles, was examined this afternoon, and held to answer. The proof against him seems to be very strong.

Arrival of Eastern Race Horses.

The eastern flyers, "True Blue," "Wheatleigh" and "Weathercock," arrived here to-night in splendid condition. They were immediately taken to the Fashion stables, whence they will be taken to the Ocean House Park, and enter into training for the race for $20,000, which is to take place on the 15th of the present month.

UTAH.

A Gloomy Financial Outlook.

SALT LAKE, November 5.—There is a disparaging outlook for the coming winter financially. But little bullion has been moved since the Eastern panic. A private bank suspended this morning, the result of which is that money is tighter than ever.

Brigham Young Investigating his Affairs.

Brigham Young, in the last few days, was actively engaged in the affairs of Zelon's Co-operative Mercantile Institution and the Deseret National Bank. The latter concern yesterday declared ten per cent. dividend.

ST. LOUIS.

Business Failure.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—The heavy commission house of Sterling, Price & Co., of this city, has made an assignment, and its affairs will be wound up by George J. Davis, general assignee by appointment of the United States court of this district.

Departure of Prize Fighters.

Ben. Hogan, the pugilist, accompanied by Billy Carroll and Mike Garley, left to-night for Omaha, where he will finish his training.

RAILROADS.

P. & E.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—A meeting of the stockholders of the P. & E. R. R., not interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad, was held to-day in the Merchants' Exchange, and resolved that a committee of seven be appointed to take any steps they may deem best to secure the interests of the stockholders, either by getting the lessees to give up to the lessors or by effecting a compromise.

Choctaw Legislative Excursion.

SEDALIA, MO., November 5.—The Choctaw Legislature and their friends recount many incidents of pleasure on their trip over the M. K. & T. R. R. At Sedalia they received courtesies and the attention of the citizens, visited the general office of the company, and were welcomed by General Manager Stevens, were shown through the offices of the company, afterwards taken through the machine shops, and after a pleasant drive through the city, started for Boonville, Mo., in a special train, to accept the hospitalities of that city, tendered them by the Mayor and citizens. A concert was gotten up for their entertainment, and speeches were made by Col. Lefiove and other prominent Choctaw Indians.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, has arrived.

LONDON, November 5.—The steamship St. Ivy, from New York, has arrived out.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., NOV. 5, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Northwest, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, warmer and increasingly cloudy weather.

For the lakes, northerly and easterly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For the Ohio valley, and thence to Southern Tennessee, northwesterly winds, lower temperature and partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, northeasterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather and occasional rain, clearing away on Thursday morning.

For the South Atlantic States, northeasterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather and rain near the coast.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling temperature, northerly winds and generally clear weather.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 5.—River eighteen feet; falling. Arrived—R. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; J. D. Parker, Memphis; Louisville and Allegheny Belle No. 3, New Orleans. Wednesday's *Gazette* says:—The D. T. Lane passed up yesterday with several barges of empty barrels and an empty barge....The Mt. Clare arrived, and proceeded to Louisville....The Champion No. 7 towed the General Lytle down to the U. S. Mail line wharf yesterday. As she passed under the Newport bridge her larboard chimney struck, and was considerably damaged.....The Kina arrived with a miscellaneous tow.....The Robert Peebles has been detained here repairing her machinery. She will start up the river this evening....The Rover, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, passed down during Monday night with a tow of railroad iron. Pilots, Samuel Dean and Thomas Greenlee.....The Mary Davage, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, passed down yesterday with two barges coke, and two barges miscellaneous freight. Pilots, Jas. H. Madison and E. H. Williamson.....The Lioness arrived yesterday with coal, and proceeded to Louisville light to assist the Charley Brown up with her tow of iron ore.

LOUISVILLE, November 5.—River falling, with 8 feet 6 inches in the canal and 6 feet 6 inches in pass down Indian chute. Weather clear and mild. Business light. The Robert Mitchell left light for New Orleans, with 100 tons of miscellaneous freight, and 600 head of stock. The Illinois Central Railroad transfer boat H. S. McComb, just completed by Howard & Co. here, will shortly be located at Cairo, the transfer cars from Chicago to all southern points. The boat is 200 feet long, 45 feet beam, 70 feet extreme width, 7 feet hold, with 25 feet clear space amidships the entire length, and two tracks. The hull is unusually strong, and all approved machinery. Arrivals—United States, Cincinnati; Blue Wing, Kentucky river; Morning Star, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; Mary Davage and barges, Pittsburgh; Shamrock, Ironton. Departures—United States, Cincinnati; Blue Wing, Kentucky river; Morning Star, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; Mary Davage and barges, St. Louis; Shamrock, Ironton; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, November 5.—The river rose fifteen inches. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain. Arrived—City of Quincy and Yaeger, New Orleans. Departed—Quincy and Yaeger, St. Louis; John Howard, New Orleans. Departures to-morrow—City of Chester, for St. Louis, at 5 P. M.; Ouachita Belle and Scudder, for New Orleans, at 4 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—Arrived—Mountaineer, Missouri river; Clinton, Keokuk; Julia, Vicksburg; Anna, Ohio river. Departed—Susie Shriver, Henry Ames and Future City, New Orleans; Clinton, Dubuque; Grand Tower, Memphis. River stationary. Clear and warm. Business improving.

EVANSVILLE, November 5.—Clear and mild. River fallen 2 inches. Down—Arch. P. Green, 9 P. M.; Coal Hill, 9 A. M.; Grey Eagle, 2 P. M.; Idlewild, 5:30. Up—George Roberts, 9 A. M.; Fayette, 2. P. M.; Mary Ament, 4. Business dull.

CAIRO, November 5.—Arrived—Tyrone, Nashville, 2 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 2. Departed—Anderson, Ohio river, 1 P. M. River risen 9 inches. Clear and cool.

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.—Arrived—Carrie V. Kountz, St. Louis; John B. Mande, Memphis. Departed—Belle Lee, Chicot City. Raining almost incessantly since noon yesterday.

VICKSBURG, November 5.—Up—Mary Allen and barges, Katie, Capitol City and Fannie Lewis. The Natchez did not get off until 1 P. M. to-day. Raining all day. River rising.

NASHVILLE, November 5.—River falling rapidly, three feet five inches on the shoals. Weather hazy and pleasant.

WEST CHESTER.

The Trial of Udderzook—His Case Considered Hopeless—Attempt to Have Him Confess.

WEST CHESTER, PA., November 5.—At the adjournment of the Court to-night it was evident that the case of Udderzook was hopeless. Able counsel for the defence have nothing to bring forward to combat in any measure the awful array against him. Mr. Whitney left the case on Friday. A movement is on foot to-night to get Jane Udderzook to advise her son to confess all he knows, and trust to the mercy of the court. Mrs. Udderzook had an interview with the counsel for the insurance companies, when the exact state of affairs was laid before her, showing the hopeless way in which all parties to the insurance and homicide cases stand, and that the only hope her son could have was in making a clear breast of it. Her determination may have the effect to bring a confession from the prisoner. Otherwise the defense will go over.

MILWAUKEE.

Report on the Loss of the Propeller Ironsides.

MILWAUKEE, November 5.—The official report of the steamboat inspectors on the loss of the Ironsides has been forwarded to Washington. They find her safe and seaworthy, and well supplied with life boats. They are compelled, however, to criticise the judgment of the captain in putting the steamer about when off Muskegon, and driving her against a heavy sea, thereby greatly endangering the vessel, when, by keeping her before the wind, he could have run to Manitou Island, and there made a good harbor. This was Captain Sweetland's mistake, and by it he lost his own life. Aside from this blunder, he is highly commended for his coolness and excellent discretion in the hour of danger, being the last to leave the sinking boat.

OBITUARY.

Right Rev. John Early.

RICHMOND, VA., November 5.—Right Rev. John Early, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church South, died to-day at Lynchburg, aged 88 years.

A Scheme to Annex the Northern States of Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—The *Times* has a letter from Chihuahua, dated October 10, which, among other things, corroborates the main points of the statement telegraphed from here about three weeks ago concerning a project to conquer and annex the Northern States of Mexico to the United States, by forming into an army the laborers on Tom Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad, after they are discharged on the completion of that work. The letter further states that the belief in this subject has become a general and settled feeling in Chihuahua, and that agents of Scott and his associates have been traversing that State in every direction for a year past, collecting information and making a topographical reconnoisance. It is charged that the recent disturbances in Sonora can be traced directly to American operations. Knowledge of this scheme is said to have been divulged by an ex-Confederate officer, sent to Chihuahua as an agent of the New Orleans League to organize a branch there, while on a drunken spree.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Albert Hippen has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Eighth Illinois District.

—On Monday next the Eastern Railroad Company will reduce the hours of labor and the pay twenty per cent.

—Thirty-five Chinese arrived in Augusta, Ga., on Tuesday, from Indianapolis, to work on the Augusta Canal, and more are expected.

—On Tuesday afternoon nine fishermen, whose names have not yet been ascertained, were drowned from a sail boat off Simcoe Island, in the St Lawrence river. Three of the party were Seth Green's men, engaged in collecting fish spawn.

—Col. D. B. Budlong, United States Revenue Collector of the Fifth Missouri District, who was arrested recently on a charge of embezzlement, was taken before United States Commissioner Scott, and the case dismissed by order of United States Attorney Batsford.

BEAVER FALLS.

Meeting in Favor of the Religious Amendment—A Sunday School Jubilee.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER FALLS, November 5, 1873.

A meeting was held in the M. E. Church yesterday to further the interests of the "Christian amendment" to the Constitution.

Mr. Fife was elected President, after which Rev. Mr. Frazier offered prayer.

Rev. Mr. Milligan, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. D. McAllister, of New York, were the principal speakers. Rev. Mr. Westfall and Rev. Mr. Sleece were called upon for remarks, and responded in favor of the movement.

Rev. Mr. Moorehead was also invited to speak, but declined, as he thought enough had been said.

A committee was appointed in view of future meetings.

A Sabbath school jubilee was held in the Second street Methodist Church on last Sunday night, which drew out a large audience. The singing of school and choir was very fine.

W.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Meeting of the French National Assembly.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S ADDRESS.

Reported Resignation of the Ministry.

AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH OPENED.

Two German Vessels Captured by a Spanish Man-of-War.

THE STEAMER VIRGINIUS CAPTURED.

The Canadian Ministry Resigned.

FRANCE.

Trial of Marshal Bazaine.

PARIS, November 5.—At the Bazaine trial to-day, Count Palikao, Napoleon's last Minister of War, testified in regard to his acts while in office. He accepted the responsibility of the march on Sedan. He admitted that he received in Paris a dispatch from Marshal Bazaine. He did not notify MacMahon of it, as he believed the Marshal was already aware of its contents.

Meeting of the National Assembly.

PARIS, November 5.—The National Assembly met to-day at Versailles. President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly, which was read shortly after re-opening. The message begins with congratulations on the liberation of the territory and the maintenance of order, and continues as follows: Europe is assured that we are firmly resolved to preserve peace, therefore, without fear, she sees us resume possession of our territory. The administration has always acted in the conservative spirit which animates a great majority of the Assembly, from which I never depart. The agitation of the public mind redoubled in intensity as the period of your reassembling approached, because it was requisite to discuss constitutional bills, which necessarily involve the question of the form of government. I had neither to intervene in these discussions nor to forestall your sovereign decision, but merely to confine the former within its legal limits, and provide that the latter should be respected. Your power, therefore, is intact. Nothing can impede its exercise. Perhaps, however, you may think that in the present situation, with party feeling so strong, the establishment of any definitive form of government presents serious difficulties, and that it would be more prudent to maintain existing institutions. If so, permit me, elected to an honor which I did not seek, to tell you frankly my opinion. To thoroughly ensure public peace, the Government absolutely lacks two things, essential conditions of efficiency. It has neither sufficient vitality nor authority. It can do nothing durable. If the rights of the Government are daily questioned, with its powers liable to be changed at any moment, it can secure peace to-day, but not safety to-morrow. Great undertakings are impossible. Industry languishes. We are unable to restore that confidence abroad which is necessary to the restoration of the greatness of the nation. The Government lacks authority, for it is unable even to obtain obedience from its own agents or to repress the excesses of journals which are corrupting the public mind. You will consider these dangers, and create a strong, durable executive, which can energetically defend society.

The Deputies of the Right warmly cheered the message. The Right moved that executive power be conferred on Marshal MacMahon for ten years, that he continue to maintain the present form of government until the constitutional bills are voted, and that a committee of thirty be appointed to examine said bills.

Baron Eschasserlaux, a Bonapartist, moved that the people be called upon to decide, on the 4th of January, 1874, whether a monarchical, republican or imperial form of government shall be adopted.

M. Goulard demanded that the motion of the Right be declared "urgent." He said the country was unable to await the result of a long discussion on the constitutional bill.

The Duke de Broglie, on the part of the Government, supported the demand for urgency.

M. Dufaure said the Assembly, at its last session, had ordered that bills organizing executive and legislative powers should be discussed within a month after the recess. Notwithstanding this, the Government now supported a motion which proposed to deal separately with and thereby postpone the question. The message of the executive expressed a general desire for the adoption of a definite government, but yet advised a continuance of the present precarious regime. He concluded by moving that all motions, together with constitutional bills, be referred to the same committee.

M. Rouher said he could only vote for "urgency" if all the propositions were referred to one committee.

After further debate, the motion of the Right was declared "urgent" by a large majority. A declaration of urgency for the motion of Baron Eschasserlaux was demanded, and was supported by M. Thiers and the Deputies of the Left, but it was defeated.

M. Grevy, in a speech supporting Dufaure's motion, denied the right of the Assembly to confer on the Government a larger term of power than it possessed itself. He expressed the belief that the Right really wished to defer the consideration of constitutional bills indefinitely.

M. Goulard declared that he was sincere in his intention of bringing them to discussion.

M. Dufaure's motion was rejected by a vote of 362 to 348.

A Ministerial Crisis Reported.

LONDON, November 6—5:30 A. M.—A special telegram from Paris to the London *Times* says the French Ministry have resigned, reserving, however, the right of reconstruction.

CANADA.

The Ministry Resigned.

OTTAWA, ONT., November 5.—The ministry have resigned, and the Governor has sent for Mr. McKenzie, the leader of the opposition, to form a new Government.

On the House assembling this afternoon, Sir John A. McDonald announced that the ministry had tendered their resignations, which had been accepted by the Governor General, and that Mr. McKenzie had been sent for to form a new Government. He then moved that the House adjourn till to-morrow, and the proceedings came to a close.

The Probable New Cabinet.

It is rumored that the following will constitute the new Cabinet: Alex. McKenzie, Mr. McDonald, of Glengarry; Mr. Cartwright and Senator Christie, from Ontario; Hon. Geo. Brown and Haiton, Mr. Fouriner, from Quebec; Mr. Smith, of Westmoreland; Mr. Burpee, of St. John, from New Brunswick; Mr. Killam and Mr. Coffin, from Nova Scotia, and Mr. Laird, from Prince Edward's Island.

It is definitely settled that there shall be only four ministers from Ontario, and it is not quite certain that Hon. Dorion will take office, as he is spoken of in connection with a Lower Canada Judgeship.

At 9 P. M. it was learned that Mr. Laird, of Prince Edward's Island, will not have a seat in the Cabinet, but that Mr. Young, of Waterloo, will be taken in. It is probable that Mr. McKenzie will not take a department, but will be President of Council and First Minister only. Mr. Blake will not take office.

CUBA.

The Steamer Virginius Captured.

HAVANA, November 5.—The steamer Virginius was captured with all on board by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, near Jamaica, on the 31st ult. She had one hundred and seventy passengers and her crew, who, with the vessel and cargo, have been brought to Santiago de Cuba.

The following particulars of the capture have been received from Santiago: The Tornado, which had been searching for the Virginius since she attempted landing on the south coast of the Island, came in sight of her at 2:30 P. M. on the 31st, and gave chase. The fillibuster put on all steam and made for Jamaica, hoping to find refuge in British waters. In her flight she threw overboard several horses and used a portion of her cargo for fuel, but the tornado caught up with her at 10 P. M., near the Jamaica coast, and she surrendered with all on board, not one of whom escaped. Among the prisoners are the well-known insurgent chief Bambigo, who was reported killed a few days ago, a brother of Cespedes, a son of Quesada, Senor Jesus Del Lel, and other important personages. The prisoners have all been brought before a competent tribunal at Santiago, and are now being tried as pirates. There is great rejoicing in Havana over the news. The streets and houses are decorated with the national colors, and subscriptions are being raised for a testimonial to the officers and crew of the Tornado.

AUSTRIA.

The Reichsrath Opened.

VIENNA, November 5.—The sessions of the Reichsrath were opened this morning by the Emperor in person. The Emperor's speech was pacific in its reference to foreign powers. It contains no other matter of general interest.

SPAIN

German Merchantmen Captured.

LONDON, November 5.—Madrid dispatches report that the Spanish Government has advices from Manilla of the capture by a Spanish war steamer in those waters of two German merchantmen, having on board as a part of their cargo two thousand rifles intended to be sold to Malay pirates. The news has created an excited feeling in Government circles at Madrid.

Carlist Victory.

BAYONNE, November 5.—General Loma, a Republican commander, was defeated by Carlists in an engagement on Sunday last.

GERMANY.

Liberal Gains in the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, November 5.—In the elections just held for deputies to the Prussian Diet the Liberals gain twenty seats.

BERLIN, November 5.—In the recent elections in Prussia, the Liberals have gained fifty members.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Riot in Ireland.

LONDON, November 6—5:30 A. M.—There was a riot in Portadown, Ulster, Ireland, yesterday, growing out of the Guy Fawkes celebration. The police had a fight with the Orangemen, and several persons were wounded on both sides.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Kings county and Brooklyn city complete give 3,972 Democratic majority for the State ticket, elect both Democratic Senators, five Democratic and four Republican Assemblymen, and the entire Democratic city and county ticket. The Mayor's majority is 7,519. The Democrats also have a majority in the Board of Aldermen.

ALBANY, November 5.—The Albany *Evening Journal* claims that 19 Republicans, 12 Democrats and 1 Independent Republican are elected to the Senate. It puts Thompson, in the Twenty-third district, and Woodworth, in the Twenty-sixth, as elected, although both are in doubt. It says the returns for Assemblymen are so incomplete that its table may be changed.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The total vote on the State ticket in this city is 101,995, a Democratic majority of 31,961 on the Secretary of State, which is used as a test vote. The vote in favor of the annexation of Westchester has been almost unanimous in both counties, so that the union of the two sections is virtually decided.

Returns from every county in the State indicate a clear Democratic majority of 10,725. The total Republican majority from thirty-seven counties was 38,200, and the Democratic majority from twenty-three counties was 48,355. These returns, however, are not complete.

A curious feature of the county vote was that some old Democratic counties, which had always cast a solid Democratic vote, went Republican by a comparatively large majority, and vice versa.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Conner's majority for Sheriff in the city and county of New York is 28,858; Walsh for County Clerk, 14,124; Lawrence for Supreme Court, 16,884; and Donahoe for Supreme Court, 17,784—all Tammany. The Appollo Hall vote has made no show anywhere.

The Associated Press returns to-night place the city delegation to the Assembly at fourteen Tammany, six Republican and one Apollo Hall, four Democratic Senators and one Republican. Sunset Cox's majority for Congress in James Brooks' old district is 7,029.

ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, November 5.—Returns from Jackson county indicate the election of Layman (Republican) for Judge, Farr (Republican) for Treasurer, and Johnson (Democrat) for Clerk.

Returns from Williamson county show that Bishop (Republican) for Judge, Eubanks (Republican) for Clerk, and Chilty (Republican) for Treasurer, were elected by majorities varying from 50 to 300.

Further returns from Alexander indicate the election of Wilson for Commissioner, instead of Hodges.

CHICAGO, November 5.—Reports from the elections in twenty-seven counties in this State show the Farmers' ticket elected in fifteen, the Republican in ten, and the Democratic in two. Colvin's majority for Mayor in this city is about 11,000.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, November 5.—This county sends two Republicans, one a Granger, to the Legislature. Nehama county elects the Republican county ticket, and one Republican and one Democrat to the Legislature. Doniphan county sends one Republican to the Legislature. Jackson county elects the Republican ticket, except two candidates. The Farmers' ticket in Brown county is elected.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 5.—The *Kansas Times* has returns from seventy-seven of one hundred legislative districts in Kansas, showing the election of fifty-four opposition members to twenty-three Republicans. An opposition majority on joint ballot is now claimed.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 5.—But few additional returns were received from Wisconsin to-day, which do not affect materially the result telegraphed last night.

MILWAUKEE, November 5.—Returns to-day and to-night do not materially change the estimates sent last night. It is only a question of how much Taylor's majority is. The Reformers still claim from 8,000 to 10,000. The Republicans concede only 5,000. The Senate is nearly a tie, with three districts to hear from. The Reformers have a large majority in the Assembly.

MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURG, November 5.—The returns are incomplete. The city gives Alcorn 100 majority. The regular Republican county ticket is elected, except two representatives. The county gives Ames about 500 majority, against 3,600 at the last election. Large conservative gains are reported from every precinct. Only about one-half of the usual vote was polled.

JACKSON, MISS., November 5.—Nothing official is known. The count is very slow. It is generally believed that Ames has carried the State by 15,000.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 5.—County returns come in very slowly. Judging from the incomplete returns, there will be but little change in the Legislature, which is two-thirds Conservative on a joint ballot.

RICHMOND, November 4.—Altogether forty counties and cities have been heard from, which give Kemper a net gain of 2,236 over Walker's majority in 1869.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—From the latest returns it is estimated that the Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Democrats 23, and Republicans 3; House—Democrats 68, and Republicans 100—a Democratic gain on a joint ballot of 73.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—The majority in the State for Woodford, Democratic candidate for Comptroller, is estimated to-night at 20,000.

MINNESOTA.

MILWAUKEE, November 5.—The latest from the Minnesota election gives C. K. Davis, Republican, from 5,000 to 8,000 majority. Dike, the Farmer's candidate for State Treasurer, is probably elected by a small majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 5.—All but twenty-four towns in Massachusetts give Washburn 70,775 votes and Gaston 57,912. Eleven Democrats are elected to the Senate and sixty to the House. Pierce is chosen to Congress against an organized opposition.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, November 5.—Comstock, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth district, is elected by about two hundred majority.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., November 5.—The Senate stands 14 Republicans and 7 Democrats, and the Assembly 32 Republicans and 28 Democrats.

I. UISVILLE.

Mills Stopping Operations—Many Employes Thrown Out of Employment.

LOUISVILLE, November 5.—The lower rolling mills in New Albany closed to-day, the workmen demanding an advance in wages, which the proprietors would not accede, and they discharged them. Four hundred men are out of employment. The iron moulders belonging to the Unions have refused to accede to a reduction in wages. Lithgow & Co. will discharge one hundred men and close the foundry in a day or two. The Louisville rolling mills have stopped operations. Many establishments are running at reduced wages. Others will close when present contracts are completed. There will be a large number of operatives out of employment.

BOSTON.

Reception to Joseph Arch.

BOSTON, November 5.—Joseph Arch held a reception to-night under the auspices of committees of various labor reform organizations. Wendell Phillips presided, and Ben Butler was prominent at the gathering. Letters of regret were read from General Banks and Senator Sumner. Mr. Arch was warmly greeted, and spoke at some length upon the objects of his mission to America. General Butler, who was loudly called for, was introduced as a workingman, who now and then addressed his fellow citizens, and delivered one of his characteristic speeches.

The Railway Strike in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, November 5.—The block of freight business on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad still continues. No freight has been moved for five days. The merchants say that all their efforts to mediate have thus far been ineffectual. The mail trains are running regularly. This evening Congressman Thornburg meets the employes, and will endeavor to effect an adjustment of the trouble. The company remains firm. There is no disturbance.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, November 5, 1873.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $360,905,279.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The report of General Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, says: 16,405 new pensioners were admitted to the pension rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, and 10,223 names were dropped for various reasons. The net gain to the number of pensioners was [illegible] making the grand total pensioners of all classes 238,411, classified as follows: Army invalids, 99,804; army widows and dependent relatives, 112,088; survivors of the war of 1812, 5,053; navy invalids, 1,430; navy widows and dependent relatives, 1,770. Besides the increase to the annual amount of pension caused by the addition of new pensioners, the rates of pension have been increased in 21,761 cases. The total increase of the rate of former pensioners amounted to $953,925. The amount of the pension roll was otherwise increased, including $306,430 by the admission of 5,428 survivors and widows of the war of 1812. The increase in the annual amount, after deducting $568,000 decrease in pensions to army widows and dependent relatives, was $447,371, making the total annual amount of pensions on June 30, 1873, $26,259,283. The total disbursements were, however, some $2,926,000 greater than this amount, the difference being for salaries and commissions paid to agents, fees to examining surgeons, &c. Of the appropriation for the last fiscal year, an unexpended balance of $1,390,000 was covered into the Treasury.

Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The report of Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, contains a complete record of all decisions, rulings and circular instructions of the bureau promulgated during the year, especially the various decisions and instructions issued under the mineral land act, and school land, timber and coal land laws.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

CHICAGO, November 5.—The five-mile trotting race at Dexter Park to-day, between Simpson's mare Nowomoha and Dickey's mare Lady Mac was devoid of the slightest interest, being won without a struggle by Nowomohae in 12:39.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO RENT," "SITUATIONS WANTED," "BOARDING," "PARTNERSHIPS," "LOST AND FOUND," "MEDICAL," "EXCURSIONS," "AUCTION SALES," "PROPOSALS," "DIVIDENDS," "MEETINGS," "LEGAL NOTICES," "BUSINESS CHANCES," "MISCELLANEOUS," "AMUSEMENTS," "PROFESSIONAL CARDS," "PERSONAL," "EDUCATIONAL," "TO LET," "FOR SALE," "WANTS," "LOANS," "MONEY WANTED," "MONEY TO LOAN," "MONEY TO INVEST," "MONEY TO RENT," "MONEY TO BORROW," "MONEY TO LEND

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1873.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 107¼.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 37f.

THE call on the national banks for special reports does not, as we understand it, involve any procedure against them, should it show their reserves to have been impaired.

THE COURSE pursued by the Bonapartists, in France, indicates a confidence, on their part, that something will yet occur favorable to their cause. The dissipation of the dream of a monarchy is, of course, an advantage to them, in that it puts their competitors under a cloud, and leaves intriguery to the Bonapartists alone. They felt that they can afford to wait, and waiting hope for ultimate success.

THE Cincinnati *Times* is of the opinion that a man who owns a million dollars is a "public nuisance," and that one who owns ten millions is "an enemy to his country." This is hard on the millionaires, and certainly evidences that our newspaper *confrere* is not of that terrible class. There is, however, one view of the case, which favors the sentiment of the Cincinnatian—wealth ought to be distributed.

THE Iowa authorities have instituted legal proceedings against the various Life Insurance companies doing business in that State, without having complied with the State law relative to deposits and the like. It is probable that this prosecution was started because of the refusal of the Mutual life, of New York, to pay a policy, where a man had shot himself. It will prove a rather expensive refusal.

THE affairs of Spain, under the administration of Senor Castellar, are steadily improving, and the indications are more clear, with each successive week, that he will yet give order and peace, and an established Government to the country. He has shown a better practical appreciation of the needs of the people than any other person who has been entrusted with power, while his devotion to Republican principles is undoubted.

THE New Yorkers, after having tried Stokes, are now arranging to try the jury that tried him. One of the men that served on the jury has already been indicted—and there are various rumors as to the influences employed to control his views. His associations were evidently of the worst, and his remarkable liberality with money is looked upon as a suspicious circumstance. The laws of New York, as regards murder are of the worst, and it is not particularly strange that the jurors should be defective.

THE loss by fire, yesterday, of his printing office at Harrisburg, will prove a serious blow to the State Printer, Mr. Singerly. The fire occurred during the morning, and imperiled, for a time, the lives of some of the employes. The probable influence of the fire in affecting the progress of the work of printing the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, or upon the financial status of Mr. Singerly, is not clear at this writing. Mr. Singerly is a resident of our city, and we sympathize with him in his loss.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The statement that the Vienna Exposition was a failure is denied, by competent authority, as regards everything except the financial aspect of the affair. Dr. Raymond thinks that "the Vienna Exposition far surpassed its predecessors as an epitome of the present condition of the world, with respect not only to the mechanic arts, but in the whole range of elements which go to make up modern civilization. More than any previous enterprises of its kind, it was a World's Exposition. Both significant and amazing were the evidences of intellectual and industrial activity presented at this Exposition from regions which have for centuries scarcely contributed anything to the common stock of mankind in any department of science or art. The enormous material progress of the Austrian empire was so magnificently illustrated in the endless spaces devoted to that country within the walls of the Exposition, that we may fairly believe that Austria, in the effect produced upon other nations and upon the consciousness of her own citizens, will gain from this undertaking a benefit more than sufficient to counterbalance her financial loss. The remarkable exhibitions of Turkish, Persian, Indian, Chinese, Japanese and Egyptian industries, and the still more remarkable fact that all these remote regions should be roused to participate actively in such an exposition at all, opened a vista of the coming brotherhood and consolidated progress of the nations which never before in such glory and completeness had dawned upon the world. The Exposition was, in truth, a microcosm of the civilized world. To walk through its interminable aisles, its seven immense principal buildings, crowded with the achievements of human intelligence and perseverance in every clime; to visit the two hundred outside buildings, palaces, peasant houses, cafes, bazars, pavilions, historical exhibitions, scattered through the grounds, was like compressing into a few days the experiences of a life-time of travel over the whole earth."

With such an endorsement, the world at large can very cheerfully pronounce the affair a success. The financial failure affected only those who are responsible for the bills incurred. But probably the Government will come to their aid, and thus dispose of the one unfavorable feature of the Exposition.

THE ELECTIONS.

It is generally the case that the returns of uninteresting elections come in slowly, partly because of the lack of interest and partly because there is so much scratching in "off years." If the members of a dominant party imagine that they have any grievances to revenge, they select just such times for doing it. And, after all, this is a commendable circumstance. To blindly follow party is not always best; and to select an important election, when vital national issues are at stake, to revenge fancied wrongs, is also unwise. The fact that the mass of Republicans are willing to ignore minor differences at important periods for the sake of great leading principles, argues the soundness of the party; and the fact that, at unimportant periods, they are quite certain to rebuke wrongs in the party, is also an argument in the same direction. The elections, just ended, were not, in a national point of view, important. Hence the opportunity for breaking away from strict party lines and gratify individual preferences, was largely availed of in several States. The net result of this was favorable to the Democracy, who were much more energetic in getting out their vote than were the Republicans. They advantages are less substantial than moral. Yet they have carried Virginia, electing Kemper Governor. They have carried New York also, by a majority of more than 30,000. This was not unexpected. There was more vigor and energy displayed than for a number of years, so far as the Democracy were concerned. Maryland went Democratic, as she always does. Wisconsin is also probably Democratic, by 5,000 majority.

On the other hand the Republicans have carried Massachusetts, electing their Governor, and New Jersey has gone Republican, thus giving the party the control of the Legislature. In Michigan the Republicans were also victorious, in the elections held there. The Minnesota Republicans have elected their Governor, and succeeded generally with their ticket. The same may be said for Arkansas, while in Kansas, the farmers movement was generally successful, although the Republicans carried their candidates, so far as this was done at all by the old parties. This briefly summarizes the result. It has no special bearing on the future fortunes of either great party.

We have heretofore commented on the influences which control elections in off years. In all cases there is a large falling off in the popular vote; and it depends, generally, on local causes, and as we remark above, on private griefs, to some extent, to indicate where the blow will fall. If the Republicans happen to be indolent or dissatisfied, their party suffers. If the Democracy—they lose. In many instances, it more a matter of luck, than of premeditated arrangement. We do not, therefore, attempt to philosophize where there is really no basis for philosophy. The real drift of popular feeling is indicated at general elections, in which the people are interested. None such have been held this year.

"How It Works"—The "Balance of Trade."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

SIRS: I do not desire to intrude too much on your kindness and your space at this time. But the questions involved in the above heading are of sufficient interest in the United States at present to demand considerable attention. I, therefore, ask to offer some further observations upon the subject called forth by your "remarks" at part of my letter in your issue of to-day.

Permit me here to corract an error in type in my letter. I did not write "fixing the *American* rate of discount." I wrote "*minimum* rate of discount." The readers of the letter will please make the correction for themselves.

You say, "We Pennsylvania editors are, we confess, simple enough to think that if a country *buys* $560,000 worth of goods, and *sells* only $500,000 worth, she must either pay the difference in gold or cheat somebody out of $60,000."

I am very much pleased that you have stated the case so plainly, in a sentence. If I required proof positive of the *simplicity* of Pennsylvania editors, I have it in this very sentence, as I can prove fully.

Now just alter your "remarks" thus, and see how the transaction would stand: "If a country *buys* $560,000 worth of goods, and *pays for them* with $500,000 worth," what will be the net result?

Will this *trading* not be a *gain* of $60,000? And, this is just how every man trades. He endeavors to *get* more than he *gives*. I do not care whether it be in lending $500.000 of currency; or in disposing of $500.000 worth of coal or cotton. There is not a particle of difference between them.

In no country on earth pays the difference between her *exports* and her *imports* in gold. This is your first error in the matter.

Suppose a merchant in New York ships a cargo of cotton from that port for Liverpool, England. The *value* of that cargo is entered in the New York Custom House as an export, at say eleven cents per pound. The vessel arrives in Liverpool, and the super-cargo disposes of his cotton there at eighteen cents per pound. He invests the proceeds in a cargo of iron ware of all sorts, and sails to Melbourne, Australia. There he sells this cargo at a considerable profit. He buys with the price of it Australian wool, with which he returns to Liverpool. Having there disposed of the wool, the super-cargo puts on board a general cargo of various manufactured goods and returns to New York.

The latter cargo is then entered in the New York Custom House as an *import*. There is a great difference, of course, between the value of it and the cargo of cotton which that vessel took away from New York as an *export*.

You say that difference is "the balance of trade against us."

I assert that that difference is absoluto *gain* on the *trading* which that vessel carried on between port and port.

The absurdity of your view of "the balance of trade" will be further seen by this illustration.

Take that same vessel from New York to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton. When four days' sail from New York she meets with a storm and is driven on the coast of Nova Scotia. She becomes a total wreck, and her cargo of cotton goes to the bottom of the ocean, instead of to Liverpool. No sale of that cargo can then take place; no trading is carried on by that vessel. She never returns with any *imports* to the port of New York. The Custom House books in New York only show an *export* of cotton in that case and no *import* against it. On your grounds that is a total *gain* to this country—it is *an excess of exports over imports*. But the *exports* went to the bottom of the ocean, and were in reality, a *total loss* to this country; although on your theory of "balance of trade," the transaction and entries at the New York Custom House would prove it all *a gain*.

Now, suppose I own a track of land in Nevada on which there is a silver mine that I cannot work *for want of capital*. I go to London and negotiate there the sale of the whole for $250,000 to a company which will enter upon working the mine. I get paid $250,000 in gold. Remember now there was no *export* in that case; I *exported* nothing through the New York Custom House.

With the $250,000 I purchase a large stock of all-sorts-of dry goods for the American market, and ship them from Liverpool to New York and Boston. They are entered in New York and Boston as *imports* worth $265,000. The company of London merchants that propose to work the Nevada silver mine, determine to invest $500,000 in their operation. But, as they know they can sell certain goods in New York and Boston markets they invest the $500,000 in merchandise and ship it all to Boston and New York, where they realize $600,000 on the transaction, and with which they proceed to work the mines in Nevada.

Now, here are entries of *imports* at our Custom Houses of New York and Boston of over $765,000, including my trading and that of the company who bought the mines.

There is not a cent of *exports* to show against all that $765,000. I took no *exports* out of the country. Nevada and its lands and mines remain in the country. There are only *imports* to show here.

On your theory, that is $765,000 of "balance of trade against us," while the real truth is, it is just $765,000 of direct gain—of absolute addition to the wealth of the United States.

Your readers will now see that on your theory of "balance of trade against us," a cargo of cotton wrecked and sunk in the ocean would be a gain to the wealth of the country, and the introduction of $765,000 of capital, brought in in *imports*, would be a dead loss.

The truth is, that both transactions would be be just the very reverse of your theory. The *exported* cotton would be an entire *loss*, while the *imports* of $765,000 worth of goods would be absolute gain.

I could multiply, *ad infinitum*, these illustrations to show that to "*buy* $560,000 worth of goods" and *pay for them* with "only $500,000 worth," would be to gain $60,000 on this one instance of trading, and so on all others like it.

You take in your "*remarks*" and turn English "trading"—which I gave in my letter—into English *money lending*, and then you say "the remark that the balance of trade is against England is simply absurd."

Permit me to say, I did not refer to English *money lending*. The absurdity is, therefore, all in your way of *turning it*, not in my way of *putting the fact*.

Let me, again, most emphatically put this fact that "the balance of trade," in actual *imports* of material articles, against *exports* of English goods, is always "against" England by over £100,000,000 a year ($500,000,000). On your theory England ought to be rapidly sinking "thousands of millions" in debt. But she is not. On the contrary, she is growing rapidly rich—beyond what her moneyed men know how to find fields of investment for. And she is thus growing rapidly rich, because her merchants and manufacturers know how to "*buy* $560,000 worth of goods" with "only $500,000," and are not foolish and silly enough to call the $60,000 "the balance of trade against us."

The "exchange of merchandise," the ordinary *trading* of England with the whole world is always "against" her, on your theory. She *imports* $500,000,000 worth a year more than she *exports;* but no one in England is fool enough to think that *getting* more than you *give* is the "balance of trade against us," except a few old English tories may think so; but they were well described by John Stuart Mills as "the stupid party."

Another error which you make is to treat "gold" as something wonderfully distinct from all other *exports*.

There is not a particle of difference between gold and iron, or cotton, or wool, as an export, or import, only so far as this, that it is a medium of *exchange* for which all nations will barter produce and goods; and it, therefore, becomes *convenient* in trading. But as a matter of *value*, it is just an *import*, or an *export*, as much as iron, or cotton, or wool.

England is now *exporting* gold to America. But that gold was an *import* into England last month, or last year. Gold is not got in any part of England. She bought that gold somewhere with her manufactures. And to sell it again for the produce and manufactures of other countries is only to trade with it.

Take and add for yourself the *exports* of America, any year, and the gold and silver *exported* from America, all together; and the whole of them will not make within many scores of millions of the *value* of the *imports* into America. I am now including the gold and silver as *exports*. How do you account for the great difference? Did the American *importers* "cheat somebody" out of the immense difference? On your theory they must have done so. On my thinking of the true principle of trade, *they did not*—they made the difference by honest trade, and barter, and exchange of merchandise itself.

As to the Bank of England rate of discount having often been higher than at present, you ought to know that it went up to 9 per cent. after the failure of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., and so many other banks in London, in 1866. And if you will just get the "Financial Reform Almanac," published in Liverpool for 6d. (12 cents), you will there see how the Bank of England rate has varied for years up and down, and how "the balance of trade" is always gaining and increasing "against" England every year; and how she grows immensely wealthy as the consequence of *getting* from other nations more mercandize than she *gives*.

It is nearly time that intelligent Americans opened their eyes to see these question in their true economic light, and not always persist in dealing with such subjects as mere children and babies might be expected to do. Yours truly,

JAMES ALEXANDER MOWATT.

P. S. It will save from a great deal of blundering in this matter, if business men, politicians, and public writers, would just bear in mind that it is all the same to pay for *imports* with *iron*, or with *gold*. They must both be produced by mining industry; and, whether labor be employed in "digging for gold," or digging for iron, is only a question of business speculation, and what is the best investment of capital. What we purchase with iron or with gold, afterwards is purchased with our American *exports* of metal—nothing more nor less than keeping this in mind will simplify the subject very much. J. A. M.

REMARKS.

This subject can be briefly and clearly disposed of. The illustrations our correspondent offers are the merest twaddle. As a rule, cargoes are not sold, and reinvested a dozen times, and traded around the world before a return is made. This was the case in Tory times, to which our correspondent refers. We *sell* to England cotton, wool, breadstuffs and the like. We *buy* from England manufactured cotton, wool, iron, and other articles. As a rule, cargoes do not sink. We have, then, the *data* for a comparison. This shows that we have been *buying* more from her, than we *sold* to her. Out of this grows the fact that the "balance of trade" is against us,—and we settle with gold and bonds. We can illustrate what our correspondent is aiming at, and what he thinks to be a brilliant idea, much better than does he. England buys in this country raw cotton,—say $500,000 worth,—manufactures it, and re-sells it to us for $560,000. Thus she sends out $500,000 and receives $560,000. This our correspondent says, proves that the balance of trade is "against" her. It proves that she made $60,000 out of the speculation. But as she received the extra $60,000 in *money*, while we receive it in *goods*, to be paid for with the money, the balance of trade is against us. The whole world, with the exception of our correspondent, may be in error, but it holds that the country that receives the *goods* and pays the money, has the balance of trade against it, and the one that gets the *money* has the balance of trade in its favor. If everything that enters into trade, money, as well as goods and values, is estimated, there is no such thing as balance of trade, as the settlement is made, and the account balanced, at least once a year.

Another remark, and we dismiss this subject, as we do not need to discuss so plain a proposition. If our correspondent's ideas were correct, rather than inexpressibly crude and foolish, this country cannot follow England's example,—for the reason that this is a productive country, while England is a manufacturing and money lending country. We have only to buy less than we sell, and we grow rich, through the productions of the country. For England to grow richer she must trade, on the very principle our correspondent recommends. Our situations are different. Therefore, we still urge that we must keep the balance of trade in our favor by buying less than we sell.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE females rejoice in having been elected County Superintendents of Schools in Iowa. One voter in scratching a woman's name from his ballot, wrote: "Don't want koo woman in Mine."

EX-SENATOR HARLAN defends Senator Carpenter from the unfavorable criticisms of Republican journals, and asserts that the unfriendly action will cause Mr. Carpenter's re-election to the Presidency *pro tem.*, of the United States Senate.

CARPENTER'S majority for Governor in Iowa will be over 20,000. The State Senate stands: Republican, 35; Opposition, 15; Republican majority, 20. The House stands; Republican, 51; Opposition. 49; Republican majority on joint ballot, 22.

HON. W. W. KETCHUM, of Luzerne county, is mentioned by the Beaver *Argus and Radical* as a candidate for Supreme Court Judge, in the event of the adoption of the new Constitution, which provides for an increase in the number of Supreme Court Judges.

DARLINGTON, of Chester county, a member of the Constitutional Convention, delivered over five hundred speeches in that Convention, costing the State at least fifty thousand dollars. The Attorney General should bring suit against him, and the district that elected him, for damages in at least double the amount named, because the pain he inflicted on hearers and readers would more than equal the damages to the State Treasury.—*Beaver Argus and Radical.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Beaver *Argus and Radical*, writing from Harrisburg, says: "If the Constitution is adopted, the next session will be the most important one since the adoption of the Constitution of 1838. A Legislative and Judicial apportionment must be made, and our entire code of laws revised to meet the requirements of the new Constitution. If the submission of the Constitution should be postponed until next Spring, there will much more jobs patched up than were ever known in the history of the Commonwealth."

IT IS related of a former member of the Missouri Legislature, whose reputation was far from spotless, that he absen ed himself for a while under the plea of sickness, and shortly after had his death announced. Thereupon the Legislature passed the usual resolutions of condolence, some of the wily member's bitterest enemies eulogized their "departed friend's exalted character and high moral worth," and the next day he reappeared in his seat with the resolutions and eulogies neatly pasted in his memorandum book as a receipt in full for the past and a letter of credit for the future.

A ROMANTIC little unpleasantness occurred in the streets of Norwich recently. A gallant young man was walking with the girl of his heart, thus enjoying himself in the most rational manner of which a human man is capable, when the stern parent of the damsel met the pair and ordered the loveliest half of it to go home. With prodigious irreverence the young man gave his future papa-in-law a complete and unmistakable flogging, after which he put beauty into a buggy, drove her to the nearest town, and married her the next day in a solid and irrefragable way. The feelings, physical and mental, of the parent may be imagined but not described.

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Persons will find it much to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place.
BROWNE'S DRUG STORE AND FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SENOR RIOS ROSOS, the well-known Spanish politician, is dead.

COURT houses were burned in Constantinople, Turkey, on Monday night.

COUNTERFEIT $2.50 gold pieces, amounting to the nominal sum of $75,000, were captured in Chatham county, N. C., recently.

THE remains of Don Salustiana Alezada, temporarily deposited in the Church of La Madeline, in Paris, are to be taken to Madrid for interment.

RICHARD BRAND, who was out in a small boat on the bay at San Francisco, on Monday night, was caught under the wheel of the Oakland ferry boat and killed.

NEWS from Honolulu up to October 18th, represents the health of the King as still improving. All fears for the safety of his life are removed, as His Majesty makes his appearance in public daily.

A REMARKABLE illustration of the power of vegetable growth was shown recently at Keene, N. H., where a toadstool grew up under the concrete walk, breaking it and pushing it until it made room for itself. The concrete in that place is said to be nearly an inch thick, and would hold up a heavily loaded team.

A DISPATCH from Fort Gibson, Idaho Territory, says that a Choctaw Indian, a prisoner in the hands of Deputy Marshals Wilson and Ayers, shot those gentlemen at the Creek Agency, Sunday night, mortally wounding the former and badly wounding the latter. He also shot and killed Perry Duval, a guard. The murderer was subsequently shot and mortally wounded by a Creek Indian guard.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has discharged 1,000 of the 2,500 workmen employed at its shops in Baltimore, and the great Knabe factory there is closed, throwing out of employment 2,000 people. Other establishments of various kinds are either quiet or running with half force on reduced time, and it is estimated that of the working people ordinarily actively employed in Baltimore, at least 10,000 are idle.

A DISPATCH from Petersburg, Va., states that while about 300 colored men were marching in a procession on Monday night, they threw stones at the houses, smashing the windows and injuring the citizens. The excitement became so great, owing to these acts of violence, that a white and colored company were called out and were kept under arms all night. Governor Walker approved of this prompt action on the part of the military and citizens.

ONE of the things you read of recently occurred in Wilmington, Del. A man was detected hurrying away from a butcher's stall with a steak which he had stolen under his coat. A policeman followed him to his home, and peeping through the window, saw him give the steak to his children, who devoured it raw. Upon report of this being made to the butcher, his bosom so glowed with benevolent sympathy, that instead of prosecuting, he sent the starving family a large basket of meat and a little cash to buy wood to cook it.

THE wrecks during October of vessels belonging to, or bound to, or from ports of the United States, aggregate fifty-nine, the value of the vessels exclusive of their cargoes, being $718,000. There was one steamer lost, the Missouri, of Liverpool, which was on a voyage from that port to New Orleans. Three ships were wrecked, one an American vessel, the Elizabeth Kimball, of San Francisco. The other wrecks were six barges, eleven brigs and thirty-eight schooners, of which two brigs and twenty-nine schooners were American vessels.

A THRILLING scene transpired at Grand Rapids, Mich., last Friday night. During a tableau, in which twenty-five young ladies and eighty-one little girls took part, a blazing substance dropped upon one of the young ladies, and her clothes and those of a little girl near her were in an instant ablaze, but a gentleman in the audience, with great presence of mind, leaped upon the stage and hugged the blazing child between himself and the overcoat which he wore, extinguishing the flames, while the young lady in the meantime was pulled off the stage by men behind the scenes, who stripped off her clothing. She was but little burned. But it was a narrow escape for the whole bevy of misses in the tableau.

A CURIOUS case was tried in Paterson, N. J., recently. Seven years ago a man's wife died, and he asked a lady to store a mattress and two feather beds until he could marry again. Recently he wanted them, and the holder demanded storage, but he would pay no money for their storage, claiming that she had had the use of them for seven long years. She, on the other hand, claimed that she did not use them, and demanded the sum of $72, or $1 per month for rent for six years. He then presented a bill of $84 for the use of them for seven years, and thus figured up a balance due him of $12. The woman's claim was allowed, as being virtually confessed by the defendant, while his offset was not sustained, and a verdict of $72, or her full claim, was awarded her.

PERSONAL.

MRS. ISABELLA MCCULLOUGH-BRIGNOLI, wife of the tenor, now in Europe, is living with her relatives in South Carolina.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC priest, who was recently married in Mexico, is writing for the newspapers a series of articles advocating the abandonment of celibacy by the priesthood.

SENATOR SCHURZ wishes it understood that he is not going to remove to Illinois, all the numerous reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The Senator is now in Washington.

HABTZ has produced a new trick in New York. He washes his hands in a large basin of water, throws the contents of the vessel over the audience, and, to the amusement of the spectators, they are smothered with flowers, instead of being deluged with water.

JOE JOHNSTON is credited with an intention to publish an account of the events preceding his removal from command of the rebel force operating against General Sherman. Such a book from his pen will not tend to add to Jeff. Davis' peace of mind by any means.

THE Right Hon. Sir William Bovill, of London, whose death was announced in the foreign dispatches, was born in 1814, and called to the Bar in 1841. In 1855 he was made Queen's Counsel and a Benoher of the Middle Temple, and in 1857 was returned to Parliament for the Borough of Guilford, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the Bench, in November, 1866. In July of the latter year he was appointed Solicitor General under Lord Derby's administration, and upon the retirement of Chief Justice Earl in November he succeeded him as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which eminent position he filled up to the time of his death.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

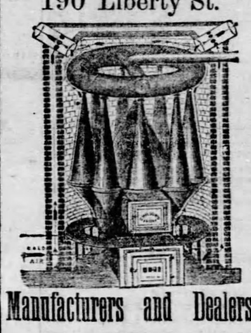
Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
BLANKETS,
From the great sale in New York, at much Lower Price than formerly.
Coverlets and Quilts,
Also, at prices adapted to the times.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
Broche, Paisley and Black Thibet, Long and Square, also Stripe, Plain and Check. Extra bargains in these.
Waterproof.
The new Blue and all other colors. Fancy Styles at 75c
Army Blouses,
Overcoats and Socks at way down prices.
Men's Wear, Boys' Wear.
An Immense and varied stock, at surprising bargains.
BLACK SILKS,
Especial attention is invited to these Goods and their prices, as we are adding them at still greater bargains.
PLAIDS, PLAIDS,
A fine stock, in great variety of beautiful patterns.
Trimmed Suits, $3.00
For Ladies and Misses. Not more than half their value.
Sewing Machines, $1.25,
The LITTLE NELL. A perfect piece of mechanism. Also, higher priced machines.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1873. FALL. 1873.
NEW GOODS
JUST OPENED
All the New Shades in
Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,
Empress,
Poplins,
Chintzes.
We are showing a new and carefully selected stock of Desirable
DRESS GOODS
In all the New Shades.
Also, a full line of
Black Goods,
In every desirable material,
AT LOW PRICES.
A CALL IS SOLICITED.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.
Boyard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.
THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it is unsurpassed without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
Having purchased largely for Cash, we are able to offer
EXTRA BARGAINS.
We will sell at prices to make the Money of our customers go as far as possible.
Hats,
Bonnets,
Flowers,
Plumes,
Pompons.
Wings,
Ties,
Tips,
Ruching,
Belts,
Buckles,
Fringes,
Gimps,
Ornaments,
Embroideries,
Underwear,
Combs,
Baskets,
Buck Gauntlets,
Cloth Gauntlets,
Mittens,
Hosiery,
Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Yarns,
Mixed Yarns,
Zephyrs,
Corsets,
Hair Goods,
Knit Hoods,
Knit Jackets,
Flannel Jackets,
Men's Scarfs,
Men's Mufflers,
Jewelry,
Brushes,
Toys.
Carpets and Oil Cloths,
Window Shades and Fixtures
AND
Housekeeping Goods
IN FULL STOCK.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
Are now opening their large and elegantly assorted stock of FURS, comprising all qualities of goods both for Ladies and Children, and which we guarantee to sell at prices fully 25 per cent. less than regular rates. We offer as a few of our prices.
MUFFS ..... at $2 00
MUFFS ..... at 2 50
MUFFS ..... at 3 00
MUFFS ..... at 4 00
MUFFS ..... at 5 00
Muffs at $6, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 18.50, 20, 22.50, 25 and 30.
SETS ..... at $2 00
SETS ..... at 2 50
SETS ..... at 3 00
SETS ..... at 4 00
Sets at $5.50, 6, 10, 12.50, 15, 20, 22.50, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
Our stock is unusually large, comprising every make kind and quality of Fur, such as
Muskrat, Alaska Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Coney, Mink Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Black Marten, Lynx, Seal, &c., &c.,
In Muffs, Collars, Berthas and Boas.
We solicit an examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with those of other Houses.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
172 and 174 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.
OILS, &c.
WARDEN, FREW & CO.
OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
95 BEAVER STREET, New York.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM.
Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignments.
Waring Brothers,
Successors to WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia address,
Waring Brothers & Co.,
307 Walnut street.
jy16
ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.
STEAM
SYPHON PUMPS.
All persons are hereby notified that
HUGH COLL,
On the 17th day of July, 1873, by an assignment on Record in the Patent Office,
SOLD AND TRANSFERRED
TO
SHERRIFF & LOUGHREY,
NOW
J. B. Sherriff & Son,
The exclusive right to manufacture and sell
Steam Syphon Pumps
Under his (Coll's) Patents in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. All persons are cautioned against purchasing from Coll or others said Pumps, as in such case action will be brought for infringement. Our mass of Pumps bear the number of our office,
68 WATER STREET,
And date of Patent, June 8th, 1869, all others are infringements.
J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, October 23, 1873. oc24-n22
LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 " French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brands.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stock wholesale and retail.
Window Glass
SAMUEL DUFF ..... TERRENCE CAMPBELL
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Ware-house on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
DUFF & CAMPBELL.
feb16-nyh-88
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.
oct5

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
Prices and Goods
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
6½c. New Dark and Good Prints.
8c. Men's large sized colored bordered Handkerchiefs.
8½c. Prints, extra bargains, new styles.
9½c. Fine Bleached shirting Long Cloth.
10c. All the Best Prints.
10c. Heavy 4-4 wide Standard Sheeting Muslin.
12½c. New 4-4 wide Chintzes.
12½c. 4-4 wide extra fine bleached Shirting Muslin.
12½c. New Dress Goods, choice, including Redingote Mixtures, &c.
12½c. Shirting and Skirt Flannels.
12½c. Kentucky Jeans, for Men and Boys' wear.
18½c. Tycoon Reps and other extra seasonable Dress Goods.
18½c. Plaid Shirting Flannels, cheap.
37½c. Cassimeres for Fall and Winter Wear. Very Cheap.
50c. Cassimeres—all seasonable—very cheap, bargains.
25c. At sacs, also high grades—no better goods offered.
25c, 6-4 wide Barred Flannels. An extraordinary bargain.
25c. Dress Goods in great variety. Rare bargains.
75c. Embossed Skirts for Ladies. Very cheap.
$1.25. Felt Skirts, superior goods. New and beautiful designs. A great bargain.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Special Bargains
IN
New and Seasonable Goods
AT
A.W. ERWIN & CO.'S
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
At 10 cents—All the best makes and styles of Prints.
At 8 cents—Good Fast Madder Colored Prints, in the handsomest styles.
At 90 cents—Double Width Barred Country Flannels

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

CAPITAL, $400,000.

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We remain careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

je24

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuables, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Saturday Even. from 7 to 9 P. M.

ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
HARV. A. LOBB, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Logan,
Jas. Marshall, Jr., Hamilton Disston,
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Frank Rohne, W. H. Irwin,
Sam'l A. Lo[illegible]
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 2 Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL. - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

98 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.

Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS.—A. Grostzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. P. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hague, Christ. Seibert, F. Hoberman.

A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAUHART, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE,

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 5, 1873. }

There is a good deal of grumbling in some quarters because the banks did not discount. This grumbling not only is not founded on facts, but is unjust, and tends to do great injury. From full and careful inquiry we are confident that our banks are doing all they can. True, they are acting conservatively, with an eye to any possible contingency in the future, but yet they are daily discounting for their customers, renewing paper, and in some cases discounting new. The charge of illiberality against our banks we think to be unfounded, and hence there ought to be no grumbling when they are doing all they safely can do.

Money continues scarce and tight, as high rates as ever being asked for the use of money. In local stocks, we hear of some transactions to-day at somewhat lower rates.

In Philadelphia market, stocks have declined, Pennsylvania being depressed to 41. There is no reason for this except the *general scare*, and people who now pitch overboard stocks at these prices, may very much regret it a few months hence.

In New York prices have also declined, as will be seen in quotations. Now is the time to buy for handsome profits, which are sure to come, and that before long.

Gold opened at 107¼ and closed at 107⅛, having been down, however, at one time to 106⅝.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 98 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.	Wed'sv.
Gold	106⅝	107⅛
U. S. 6-20s—1867—coupons	113	113⅜
6-20 1868	106⅛	106⅜
6-20—1865	106⅝	106⅞
6-20s—1865, new	107⅛	107⅜
6-20s 1865 new	110	109⅝
6-20s—1867	113	113⅜
6-20s—1868—coupons	106⅛	106⅜
10-40's—coupons	106⅝	106
Currency 6's	109⅛	110
Silver ½ per cents	107⅜	107

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	81⅜	79⅛
Erie	48⅝	48⅜
Erie pref.	74	73⅝
C. C. & I. C.	17⅜	16⅜
Pitt. Ft. Wayne	94½	93⅜
Do. preferred	99½	98
Michigan Southern	62⅜	60⅜
Do. Central	85	83
North Western Common	84¾	83⅝
Do. preferred	86⅜	85
Rock Island	93½	91⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	72	73⅛
Pacific Mail	37½	36⅜
Western Union Telegraph	49⅜	48⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	25	24⅝
Union Pacific	16⅜	15⅝
Toledo & Wabash	35⅜	34
Marion	102	101⅜
Chicago and Alton	86	85
Adams Express	74	77
American Express	45	44½
U. S. Express	47	48⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	65½	66
I. C.	92	95
New Jersey Central	85	86
Hudson	40	40
Quicksilver	19	15
Fort Wayne		79

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of stock sales at the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Tues'y.	Wed'sy
Penna. Central	41	41
Reading	49⅛	49
United Cos. of N. J.	113	113½
North Penna.	15	13
Lehigh Valley	54	56⅛
Philadelphia & Erie	14	15
Pittsburgh & Erie	79	
Central Transportation	27	
Empire Transportation	49¾	46

New York, November 5, 1873.

The day in financial circles was gloomy, and although the markets were devoid of panic and excitement, the shrinkage of values was gradual and almost uninterrupted from the opening to the close. Confidence seems to be shaken again by the protesting of the California and Texas Construction Company's paper with Thomas A. Scott's endorsement, unfavorable reports about the Reading and Philadelphia Railroad, a decline in securities in London, and the rumored embarrassment of firms there, and a reported railroad combination here. Money loaned up to ⅛ per day, but closed at 7 per cent. The Bank now hold about $19 000,000 greenbacks. Foreign exchange is demens; long 60 days 109½@109¾ and sight 107¾@107¾. Commercial bills are selling all the way from 102 to 104¾. Gold touched 107⅜, the lowest point since 1862, and closed at 107⅛. Clearings $37,000,000. The carrying rates were 7 per cent. to 1-16 closing at 1-16. Treasury disbursements $406,000. Customs receipts $240,000. The examiner Russia to-day brought $15,000. Governments closed dull and heavy. State bonds were dull—nothing doing. Stocks were weak, and declined ½@4½. The depression continued until just before the close, when the feeling became better, but the recovery was nothing to speak of. New York Central touched the lowest point since the panic began. The heaviest transactions were in Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, Wabash, and Union Pacific. Erie declined in sympathy with London. The following are the extreme of the principal stocks: New York Central, 77¾@81; Erie, 39¼@43¼; Western Union, 48⅜@50; Lake Shore, 80⅝@81⅝; Rock Island, 84⅛@86⅛.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 112⅜@—; do '64, 105¾; do '65, 107¾; do '65, new, 109⅝; do '67, 111⅜; do '68, 106⅛; new 5s, 107; 10-40s, 106⅛; currency 6s, 109.

State Stocks.—Missouri, 84¼; Tennessee old, 60; do new, 59; Virginia new, 58; do old, 62; North Carolina old, 30; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 78; Western Union Telegraph Comp. 49⅜; Quicksilver, 15; Adams Express, 74; American Express, 44¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 65½; Pacific Mail, 37; New York Central, 78¾; Erie, 39½; do preferred, 73; Hudson River, 92⅝; Michigan Central, 86¾; Michigan Southern, 62⅜; Illinois Central, 92½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 72; North Western, 84⅝; do preferred, 86; New Jersey Central, 86; Rock Island, 84; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 94; Toledo & Wabash, 35⅜; do preferred, 68; Fort Wayne, 78; Terre Haute, 25; Ohio & Mississippi, 25⅛; Chicago & Alton, 84; do preferred, 90; Ohio & Miss. preferred, 30; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 98; Burlington Quincy, 98; Lake Shore, 81⅛; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 93½; Union Pacific, 15⅝; Central Pacific, 86; Union, 80; Hartford & Erie, 18½; do preferred, 30; Boston, 120.

LONDON, November 5—5 P. M.—Consols, 92⅛@92⅜; 5-20's of '65, 88½; do of '67, 90; 10-40s, 86; Erie, 17½.

FRANKFORT, November 5.—United States bonds: 5-20's, November 5, —Banks 107.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, November 5, 1873. }

There has been no important change to note in the general condition of business since the date of our last report, and the outlook, to say the least, is considerably mixed. Some of our merchants report trade as being more satisfactory, both as regards sales and collections, while others tell a very different story. The export movement still shows considerable animation, but trade generally is dull, and is almost certain to continue so until there is an easing up in money matters, and this need not be looked for until after the banks commence discounting again. In regard to values, there have been no important changes recently, but the leading staples, with one or two exceptions, are tending downward, with many workingmen out of employment, and the price of labor being reduced, it follows that everything else must symbolize, and real estate and rents included. Some of the leading staples are lower now than they have been since the war, and as a rule shrinkage is the order of the day.

AFPLES—There is a very fair demand especially for choice winter fruit, and the market is unchanged. Strictly prime apples are received and sold at full rates, $2@3. Low grades are generally dull and the supply is accumulating.

BEANS—Quiet at $2.75 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in fair demand and unchanged at 4¼@5 ₱ lb to the trade, and 4½@5 at wholesale.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet but prices are fully unchanged; standard brands 18½@19c by the car load, and 19@20c at retail for smaller lots.

CRANBERRIES—There is a great difference in quality, hence a wide range in prices, $10@15 ₱ brl. the latter for choice cultivated.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of especial notice; we continue to quote prime Ohio factory at 14½ to the trade, and 14½@15 in small lots. Our Liverpool dispatch of Tuesday quoted at 69 shillings, an advance of one shilling.

CIDER—The arrivals as yet have been small; quotations may be given at $7@9.00 ₱ brl. according to quality and size of barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very quiet, and prices are without quotable change. Peaches, new halves, 10@12. Apples, 6@7c.

EGGS—There is a moderate demand, but with a good fair supply to fill, prices are fully sustained; 24@25 for pickled, and 22@23 for fresh.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local trade but no change whatever in rates. Spring wheat flours, $7@7.50 ₱ brl; fair to good red winter $7.75@8.00; choice, $8.25. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—The Grain trade, although quiet, is all that can be expected under existing circumstances; the demand is still restricted at relatively supplying wants, while in regard to values there have been no recent important changes. Wheat is still reported quiet and unchanged, $1.60@1.70 for fair to prime red; $1.70@1.75 for amber; and $1.80@1.90 for white. No withstanding there has been no perceptible increase in the arrivals of Oats, the market is generally reported weak, although we have not heard of lower quotations for some time, ranging from 45@47, as to quality. Ear corn is still quotable at 48@50 for new and 60 for old. Rolled is also quotable at 80@3.00 on track, and 65 free in elevator. There is some little inquiry for Rye, with buyers at 85c. Barley continues dull and prices remain nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—Not a single new feature has been developed since the date of our last report. Trade continues dull; our merchants generally are adhering to a cash basis, and this explains the limited business. Collections are much more anxious to close up old than to open new accounts, regarding goods better property than money. No Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 28¼@27; good to prime 25½@26c; fair, 23@24c. Roasted one lb. packages 30c; loose, 20¼.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; C, 9¾; Extra C, 9¼; Yellow, 8¾@9¼. Other Yellow Sugars, 7¾ to 9¾.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 75@78c; Prime 70 to 72.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 70c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 55@60, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 8¾; Rangoon, 8¼; Mangoon, 7¾@8¼.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50@5 ₱ brl.

HAY—The market is quiet, but prices have undergone no quotable change. Baled is still quotable at $20@25 per ton, the outside figure for choice Timothy.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $4.50@5. Hickory Nuts, $1.25@1.50. Walnuts, 50@75c.

ONIONS—$4@4.50 per barrel.

POTATOES—The arrivals have fallen off, and the market is firm but unchanged. Prime Peach Blows, on track, 60@65c per bushel. Sweets, $4 per bbl. for Jerseys, and $3@3.50 for Jerseys.

PEAS—$1.75@2 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Live chickens dull but unchanged ranging from 40 to 60 cents per pair. Dressed, 12@14c ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9 ₱ lb, 13½. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 10. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 9c. Pickled tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 9c. Bacon ribb Sides, 9c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $18.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 9. Do. half bbls, 9½c. Do. bbls, 10. In 5 lb. cadillas, 12½c. Do in 3 lb. tins, 12c. do. in 2 lb. pails 13½c ₱ pound. Do. in 4 lb. pails, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 12¼. Ham Sausage, 10.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3½c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.80 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is no movement in either Clover or Timothy seeds; prices are entirely nominal. Flax Seed continues in fair demand for crushers and crushers are taking all that offers at $1.95@2 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—Highwines weak and lower; we now quote at 93@94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, November 5, 1873. }

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day were as follows:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Sunday	78 cars	77 cars	9 cars
Monday	0 "	32 "	0 "
Tuesday	131 "	16 "	20 "
Wednesday	63 "	85 "	11 "
Total	327 "	151 "	40 "

CATTLE.

It was thought at the close of last week that the cattle trade had certainly seen its worst and that a reaction was near at hand; thus far we regret to say our expectations have not been realized, and the indications at this writing are not favorable for an improvement. There is a fair attendance of buyers, but they seem to have formed their back bone; hence, with a meagre demand and a full supply, the market is very dull, although prices have undergone no quotable change. The best of the offerings were common in point of quality, consisting mainly of what must be classified common to medium, of strictly prime shipping steers, such as are usually taken by the regular Eastern buyers, the supply has been very meagre generally, equal to the demand, but we have already intimated, notwithstanding the very limited supply, they brought no better prices than last week, but there is a disposition on the part of buyers to underrate the quality of the offerings, and in some cases they met with much readier sale than the lower grades, and that, too, at relatively better prices. In other words, while prime cattle were exceedingly dull, and if anything lower than last week, prime cattle were picked up as fast as they arrived, and that, too, at full rates, as there was an oversupply of the former, while of the latter the supply was scarcely equal to the demand.

Prime to extra steers, weighing say from 1400 @1500 pounds, may be fairly quoted at 5@5¼; prime 1200@1400, 4¾@5; medium quality, 1100 weights, 4½@4¾; common, same weights, 4¼@4½; mixed rough stock, including old cows, mixed and bulls, 3@4. The sales from and including Monday up until noon to-day footed up 240 head, but little over one half what they usually are or should be. The prevailing rates will not, as a general thing, let operators out with a whole skin, and we have not reported as loosing a good deal of money—in not a few instances being obliged to sell here at prices that scarcely paid for what they cost at home. However, notwithstanding this has been the situation for some time past, nearly all the leading houses have been pretty well cleaned of some weeks past, indicating that producers are determined to close out all the cattle they intend to sell before the winter sets in.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 14 head of fancy 1600 lb steer to J. & F. Loeffler, Pittsburgh butchers, at 6c; it would not do to say what it would not have paid more than 5c, perhaps 5¾.

Some idea may be formed of the stagnation which is characterizing the stock trade when we state that Peter Klemen and Wm. Newport employed a band of music to day, to infuse, if such a thing is possible, a little life into dealers. We fear, however that some of them, especially those who could scarcely realize here what their feelings must be at home in the way of comforting. We do not think that even music, no matter how good, would have any effect on their troubled minds. It was certainly very well-meaning on the part of Messrs. Klemen and Newport, and they are deserving of the thanks of the trade.

SHEEP.

There is no improvement in the market for this class of stock, and the indications to day were that it will be even worse during the latter than it was in the fore part of the week. The arrivals thus far have been about up to an average, taking the past month as basis of a comparison, but the demand seems to be steadily falling off from the exception of a few lightly grined sheep, of which the offerings thus far have been very meagre, prices continue weak and tending downward. Buyers generally are buying more and fewer sheep, and this, as a matter of course, is the main cause of the falling off in the demand, and that, too, in addition to the unfavorable state of general depression in business is not without its effect. Quotations may be given as follows: extra gras wooled, 4½@4¾ lbs, 5@5¼; do, 4@4¼ lbs, 4¾@5 do, 4@4¼; 7@7½ do, 3½@4. No sheep pearce bought for shipment to Philadelphia, one car of which was wool Ohios, 107 lbs, 5½, which is as much as the same kind of sheep has been bringing for some time past, but the commonger grades are selling intinsicals, are lower and still tending downward.

HOGS.

The market has been offish all week, notwithstanding there was a very fair demand, and bids fair to continue so for some days to come. Since Monday prices have declined 25@30 per cent, dropping at about the rate of 10 per day. It is said that there are still a large number of hogs coming, and that, we believe to be true, if packers, readers it almost certain that there will be no advance in prices this week on the contrary a still further decline is probable. Prime Philadelphia hogs brought 4 40 this forenoon, but 4 30 seemed to be regarded as the top price at noon. Yorkers quotable at 4@4¼.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, November 5, 1873. }

Trade continues quiet, so far as our market is concerned, and there are no new features worthy of special notice. Crude is still holding at from $4@3.66 per brl. at Parker, according to pipe line, equal to about 3¾c per gallon delivered here. Refined is dull, especially for forward delivories, and oil is still holding its own 16c delivered in Philadelphia. November, last half months at 15¾, and December, 15@15¾. There were very few buyers in the market and that bids were difficult to obtain.

Oil barrels continue dull and with scarcely an average demand, and increased receipts and offerings, prices are weak and drooping; country prices quoted at $2.05 city make, $2.10@2.15.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brann and Straub	Eureka O. W.	71
Fisher Bros.	Beggs, L. and Co.	220
Stevenson	Bagley O. W.	169
Stevenson	Radnast O. W.	284
Stevenson	Peerless L. W.	286
Duncan	American O. W.	286
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	276
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	78
McKelvy	Coscoran O. W.	227
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	240
McKelvy	Star O. W.	315
Duncan	Riverside O. W.	285
Stevenson	Central O. W.	1,626
Fisher Bros.	Petrolite O. W.	234
Fisher Bros.	Standard O. W.	284
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	1,009
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	462
Stewart	Sunbeam O. W.	80
Total.		7,000

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
P. Welsenberger	Warden F. & Co.	50
Lockhart & Frew	Warden & Frew	925
L. Irwin & Co.	Waring, Bros. & Co.	515
Total.		2,790

Wool.

BOSTON, November 5.—Wool very quiet and little doing; Ohio and Pennsylvania medium extra and double extra quality; Wisconsin and Michigan nigaic.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Cotton lower at 14½c. Flour heavy; superfine Western and State $4.20@5.50; common to good $5.55@6.15; extra Ohio $6.10@7.65. Whisky lower at 90@92c. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 spring $1.32@1.35; No 2 Milwaukee $1.37@1.40; white Michigan $1.55@1.57. Rye quiet at 93@94c. Barley dull at $1.22@1.60. Malt in buyers' favor. Corn heavy; steamer western mixed 60@60½c; yellow 61@ 62c. Oats in moderate request and unchanged. Eggs 24c. Coffee dull at 19½@22c. Pork quiet and firm; old mess $16.50@16.75; new mess $16.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady at 7@7½c. Lard weak at 9½@9¾c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.—Flour in good demand; fresh $7.50@8.50; family $8@8.75. Corn dull; mixed 54@56c; white 57@59. Oats quiet at 52@53c. Bran dull at $1.00. Hay dull and lower; prime $22; choice $24. Pork steadier; offering at $18.50. Dry salt shoulders dull; held at 8½@8¾c; sales 200 hhds. Sugar dull and drooping; common to fair 6¾@7¾c; prime 8@8¼c; sales 1,000 hhds. No demand for molasses; prime 60@65c; sales 200 bbls. Rice quiet at 8½@9c; sales 100 bbls. Sugar; no sales. Molasses quiet at 57½@58c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky easier at 95c; sales 100 bbls. Freights dull and lower; cotton to Liverpool 5-32d. Sterling exchange 60 days 9½@9¾; sight 10@10¼. Gold 107¼@107⅜. Cotton receipts to-day 1,100 bales; stock 78,728 bales; sales of week 39,000 bales.

CHICAGO, November 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No 1 spring $1.30@1.31; No 2 do, $1.26@1.27; No 3 do, $1.20@1.21; rejected do, $1.08@1.09; No 2 winter, $1.34@1.35; No 3 do, $1.30@1.31. Corn dull and lower; No 2, 39½@39¾c; No 3 do, 38½@38¾c; rejected, 37½@38c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 28½@28¾c; No 3, 27½@27¾c; rejected, 26½@27c. Rye quiet at 70@71c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and lower; new mess $16.50@16.75. Lard dull and declining; No 1 cash, $8.90@8.95; December, $8.90@8.95; January, $8.75@8.80. Bulk meats dull and declining; shoulders $5.50@5.75; short ribs, $7.50@7.75; short clear, $8.00@8.25. Whisky easier at 89c.

LOUISVILLE, November 5.—Cotton nominal; low middling 13½@14c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat $1.45@1.50 for No 2 red winter. Corn in moderate demand; 60@62c for white and mixed. Oats dull at 45@47c. Rye quiet at 80@85c. Provisions quiet; mess pork $18.50@19.00. Bacon—shoulders 6c; clear rib 8c; clear 8½c. Whisky easier at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, November 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and lower; No 1 Milwaukee spring, $1.34; No 2 do, $1.30; No 1 do, $1.27; No 2 do, $1.23; No 3 do, $1.18; rejected, $1.10; No 1 winter, $1.34; No 2 do, $1.30. Corn dull at 35½c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 27½c; rejected, 25½c. Barley in moderate demand; No 2, 65c. Rye dull at 70c. Pork dull at $16.50. Lard dull at 8¾c. Whisky dull at 88c.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and lower; No 2 red fall, $1.40@1.41; No 3 do, $1.35@1.36; No 4 do, $1.30@1.31; No 2 spring, $1.32@1.33; No 3 do, $1.28@1.29; No 4 do, $1.25@1.26. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed, 36½@37c; No 3 do, 35½@36c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 28½@29c; No 3, 27½@28c. Rye dull at 70@71c. Barley dull and lower; No 2 spring, 60@62c; No 3 do, 55@58c. Pork dull at $17.50@18.00. Lard dull at 8¾@9c. Whisky dull at 88c.

TOLEDO, November 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber Michigan cash $1.35; seller January $1.42; No 1 red $1.41. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 43c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 33c. Rye steady at 70c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at 88c.

OSWEGO, November 5.—Wheat dull; amber Michigan $1.38. Corn white at 43@44c; yellow $1.70; No 1 Milwaukee $1.40. Corn dull at 47@48c.

CLEVELAND, November 5.—Grain dull and nominally unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, November 5.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including cars reported to arrive, 1,700 head, making the total for the week thus far 9 01 head, or 309 cars; market slow at a strong 25c decline on all grades. Yards are crowded with cattle, and a large attendance of buyers, with but little disposition to operate; 150 head were disposed of; sales of 200 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,100@1,350 lbs, at 4½@4¾; 6.35 to Ohio steers, averaging 1,350@1,672 lbs, 5@5¼; 5.35; 110 Michigan steers, averaging 1,200@1,300 lbs, at 4¾@5; 200 head Indiana steers, averaging 1,150@1,400 lbs, at 4¾@5; 100 Illinois steers, averaging 1,300@1,350 lbs, at 5@5¼; 100 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,150@1,200 lbs, at 4¾@5

...S.

...cottage.

...York, 3e; Boum & ...J. C. Kimball, East ...ore and Nelson.

...Alleghany there was argued in the ...r branch of the United States District ...he application of Mr. R. House, for an ...action to restrain the creditors of Messrs. ...eakmore and Nelson from attempting to levy ...on the debtors property to satisfy judgments obtained in the State Courts. After hearing the arguments Judge Bradford granted in injunction against the creditors and against Sheriff Hare to prevent the sale of the property under executions held by him.

Fire on the South Side.

About fifteen minutes of six o'clock yesterday evening an alarm of fire was sounded from box 157, at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Carson street, South Side. Two frame dwelling houses in the rear of Carson street, and between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets were on fire, but the flames were put out before a great deal of damage was done. The occupants of one of the buildings, it is said, were burning fat, which made such a roaring fire that the roof caught, the flue being defective, and then the flames spread to the roof of the adjoining house. The loss resulting from the damage to the roofs of both buildings will amount to $400 or $500. The property belongs to the widow Lippert. Only one engine was in operation, the Walton.

Is He a Stoner?

Wesley Highgate a colored man about fifty years of age, had a hearing yesterday before the Mayor, on a charge of having attempted to commit a rape on a little girl nine years old, named Ida J. Armscroog. The defendant is by profession a shoemaker, and his shingle swings to the breeze on Gazzam's Hill. It is alleged that on Tuesday afternoon the little girl went into his shop to get measured for a pair of shoes, and that the offense was committed while he was alone with the child. The girl's mother and the wife of the defendant testified against him, and in default of $2 000 bail he was committed to jail for trial. Highgate denies the charge and claims that his wife and the child's mother conspired against him, alleging that this is not the first time they have endeavored to get him into trouble.

Something Worth Knowing.

No. 123 Federal street, Allegheny, the established of Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, is a place that has become noted for especial and elegant bargains in dry goods. Just now this reliable house has added a full line of new goods—they have taken advantage of the panic and its consequent scarcity of money and gone into the market full handed and purchased for cash a stock of seasonable goods, including shawls, waterproofs and alpacas, and all the popular goods for ladies winter wear. The house is in every sense reliable; the members of the firm are courteous gentlemen, who keep none in their employ, but those who pay the politest attention to customers. If in want of desirable goods for ladies misses and childrens wear, we can recommend Messrs. Boggs & Buhl as honorable gentlemen to deal with. 128 Federal street.

OLD CITY HALL.

A Number of Matters Considered by the Market Committee.

The Market Committee of Councils met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, Mr. Semple in the chair. It was called for the purpose of considering certain changes that it is proposed to make in old City Hall. A communication was read from the Duquesne Greys, giving a description of the changes desired to be made in the means of access to the armory and offices on the second floor. The document was received and filed, and action indefinitely postponed. A communication from a number of colored parties requesting the free use of old City Hall on the second of December, was also received and filed, the committee deeming it out of their power to permit this use of the hall for nothing. The sub committee on repairs to old City Hall reported that the cost would approximate $800. The report was accepted and the superintendent of Markets authorized to advertise for bids for new tin gutters and for repairing the roof, the bids to be let on Monday next at one o'clock sharp.

RAILROADS IN ALLEGHENY.

Proposing to Stop Rite Stealing.

Last evening the Railroad Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting when the matter of boys stealing rides on trains was discussed, and several remedies for the evil proposed. It was finally decided to recommend an ordinance to Councils, for their adoption, to authorize any conductor, brakeman, or policemen, that may catch any person stealing a ride on a train, to arrest them and bring them before the Mayor, who shall fine the person so doing not less than twenty five and not more than one hundred dollars on an ordinance referred to them by Councils as regards to the whistling of trains within the city limits, except for starting and stopping. They decided that the city code covered all that the ordinance proposed. They, however, decided to recommend an ordinance as an amendment to the city code, that engineers and firemen shall be arrested for infringements of the law instead of suing the railroad companies as at present. They also recommend to the Mayor to enforce all the railroad ordinances of the city in regard to speed and otherwise.

STORE BROKEN OPEN.

Burglars Operating in the Village of Mansfield.

The winter campaign of the burglars in the rural districts is commencing. On Monday night a visit was made by the night prowlers to the village of Mansfield, about eight miles from the city, on the Pan Handle Railroad, and Burdell's dry goods and grocery store was entered. The next morning when the proprietors of the establishment opened up and began to make preparations for the business of the day, they were surprised to find that a more extensive examination had been made of their stock of goods, which was wonderfully disarranged and rummanaged, and scattered about in all parts of the room. Particular attention was paid, as a matter of course, to the money drawer. As a financial speculation that move was, to a certain extent, successful, but what amount of cash was stolen is not yet known. Charles Burdell has a banking house in the same building, and it is thought that the burglars in entering the store did so with a view to effecting an entrance through it to the bank, and then to obtain access to the vaults. Their efforts in that direction, however, were abortive, and they had to be content with what they could get in the store.

MIDNIGHT SENSATION.

Knocked Down in Virgin Alley.

A little sensation was created about half-past twelve o'clock this morning in the vicinity of Virgin alley and Smithfield streets. About that time a man was hallooing "murder!" "murder!" in a voice seeotorian. Soon after a neighboring restaurant proprietor, a few supporters and several citizens hovered on the scene. Disappearing from view, with agility of a deer, was a young man, whom two other young men caught and landed under the shadowing wings of Capt. Ramsey's hotel in the Diamond. Some one spoke to the man, who apparently had been knocked down, and who was very much under the influence of the "ardent." In fact, he could talk of the devil. During all this turmoil never a "bobby" hove in sight. After a while two policemen brought in the wounded man, and he identified the man in custody as the man who had tried to rob him. So he was placed in durance vile. He gave his name as William Diffenderfer, the man who was assaulted is named J. R. Porter. The Captain was inclined to lock him up.too because of his intoxication but as responsible parties took charge of him the Captain discharged him with an admonition to be sure to be on hand at seven o'clock this morning when the Mayor would investigate the matter.

OBITUARY.

Mr. John Smith.

Mr. John Smith, an highly respected and worthy citizen of Youngstown, Ohio, was buried on Tuesday at that place. Mr. Smith was at one time a resident of this city, and in company with his brother William Smith, started the National Foundry and Pipe Works, situated now on Smaliman, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. He carried on an extensive business in the brewery line at Youngstown, where he leaves a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

MR. ADAM BAKER, SR.

Yesterday morning Mr. Adam Baker, Sr., formerly of Allegheny City, died at his residence, Johnstown, Penn. The deceased was a native of Hagerstown, Md., but became a resident of this place in 1810. For many years he carried on the tobacco business in Allegheny, but a few years ago his health began to fail, and about two years ago he quit business and removed to Johnstown, where his decease occurred. He was one of the charter members of the Presbyterian Church, and was an elder at that time took an active interest in the prosperity of the Church. He has many warm friends here who will hear of his demise with sincere sorrow. He was in the eighty-sixth year of his age when the summons came and removed him from the midst of loving friends and those by whom he was held in high regard. The deceased was the father-in-law of Col. C. T. Frazier, of Johnstown. The remains will be brought here for interment in the Allegheny Cemetery, and the funeral will take place from the Union Depot to-day on the arrival of the Pacific express train.

MRS. L. L. STANTON.

Intelligence was received in the city yesterday of the death of Mrs. L. L. Stanton, mother of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. Her demise occurred at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. S. Wolcott, at New Brighton, yesterday morning. She had been in feeble health for some time past,—the infirmities of age giving evidence of her approaching dissolution, so that it came not suddenly, though it will be none the less a cause of sincere grief to many friends. The deceased had attained to a venerable age, and for her many virtues and graces, was held everywhere that she was known in high esteem.

MRS. NANCY PAISLY FLACK.

Among those who gathered in by the Reaper last evening was Mrs. Nancy Paisly Flack, the wife of Assistant District Attorney J. B. Flack. The deceased had been suffering for some time past with a bronchial affection which resisted all the efforts of medical skill, and in the end resulted in her death. She was a lady of very superior worth, whose virtues and talents won her general regard, and whose kindly social nature and graces of disposition, made her beloved to an unusual degree among those who were numbered as her relatives or more immediate friends. Her death will be a source of sincere sorrow wherever she was known, and her bereaved consort will have the heartfelt sympathy of every acquaintance and friend.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

[Full Bench.—Chief Justice Read presiding.]

In the case of Howard vs. Rudolff: error to the Common Pleas; Mr. Large, counsel for plaintiff in error, suggested a diminution of the record and moved for a *certiorari* and continuance.

Hoveler's appeal; error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment of *non pros.*

WHISKY IN COURT.

Dillinger & Stevenson vs. Adam Milligan; error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Austin for plaintiff in error and Barton contra. This was an action in debt, in which the defendant claimed a set-off of over $300 over plaintiff's claim. In April, 1869, the defendant sold J. R. Conway & Son, of Baltimore, 1,021 gallons of whisky at $2.90 per gallon, by sample. The consignees refused the order on the grounds that it did not come up to the sample. Plaintiff, admit that it was not according to samples but allege that the sample was not of the grade sent defendant by them, whilst Milligan denies that the sample was changed, and avers that the whisky shipped was inferior to the sample. Defendant claimed a commission on this lot, and the claim was allowed by the jury. On another lot sold to a firm in Philadelphia, which subsequently failed, defendant also recovered a commission. A motion for a new trial was made by the counsel for Dillinger & Stevenson, and the same was overruled, when the case was carried to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

THE P. V. AND C. RAILROAD ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Pittsburgh Virginia and Charleston R. R. Co, vs. August Rowe. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Dalzell for plaintiff in error and D. T. Watson contra. In the Court below this was an appeal from an award of viewers under the general railroad act.

The plaintiff is the owner of two lots of ground and a dwelling house and store, fronting on the south side of Manor street, opposite the mouth of Seventh street, South Side. At this point Manor street has been filled up to some extent by the Company, and the plaintiff claims to have been damaged by the filling. In his petition Rowe claimed damages because of the alleged embankment made in the street, and because the Company had appropriated, as he alleged, a portion of his lot, and of other damages which would result to him in the way of "the constant shaking and vibration" of his houses because of their proximity to the track of the Company. As the questions presented to the viewers were questions of law rather than of fact, it was agreed by counsel that a formal award should be made by the viewers, so that an appeal might be taken and the the case tried in Court. On the trial, it was endeavored to be shown by the defendant below, the Company, that the plaintiff had encroached on Manor street with his buildings, and it was contended that for any damage resulting from such encroachments, which was itself a public nuisance, he could not recover. The Court below ruled otherwise, and in this the Company claims the Court committed error. It was also contended in the Court below and is contended here that the terms "excavations and embankments" in the General Railroad act have reference to changes in an established grade, and do not apply to alterations of an irregular, uneven road having no established grade, which may be, and in this case is, it is claimed, benefitted rather than damaged by the changes made in the construction of a railroad. The jury found for plaintiff for $1,029 16, when a writ of error was filed with exceptions to the rulings of the Court.

U. S. District Court.

[Before Judge Bradford.]

On the opening of the court this morning, the case of the United States vs. John Mardis, indicted for passing and having in his possession with intent to pass counterfeit money, was resumed. The case was submitted to the jury in the afternoon, but no verdict had been returned at the hour of adjournment.

In the case of John Lee vs. Wm. James, of Susquehanna county, an answer was filed to creditors petition, and trial by jury demanded. The request was granted.

Roger Kenyon, jr., of Susquehanna county, and Joseph Funkhauser, of Beaver county, filed voluntary petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy. The former was referred to register Williard and the latter to Register Knox.

In the matter of Joseph Liebler, bankrupt, on the petition of assignee, leave was granted to sell personal property at private sale.

Roberts & Co., vs. Collier & Bothers, debtors, Mr. Seely, on behalf petitioning creditors, asked for injunction against the Cleveland Pipe Company, and other execution creditors. Decision reserved.

Frank J. Heffner, of Allegheny City, filed a petition for adjudication of his affairs in bankruptcy, which was referred to 'Squire Shafer.

A verdict of guilty was rendered in the case of John A. Stemmer, of Cambria county, a brewer, charged with neglecting to pay the special tax on his business. Sentence was deferred.

There will be no more criminal trials this term, as the jury was discharged.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

[Before Judges Stowell and Collier.]

The jury in the case of J. M. Hallett, indicted on oath of Bella Grimes, for obtaining money on false pretenses, returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was remanded for sentence. He is a constable, residing at Elizabeth.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.
Michael Cronin — Julius Stelmer
Jesse Walton — Patrick Moran
Sweney Messorth — James Corcoran
Lawrence Gilson et al. — George Sevenths
Geo. Peters — Geo. Enerich et al.
John Folker — Geo. Petrie
Chas. Wenzel — Thomas Hughes
C. Brown — Robert Long
James Brown et al. — Conrad Conedy
Wm. Wayman — Wm. Chadwick
Chris. Heleures.

A CONDUCTOR CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Lacock, yard conductor in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, indicted for misdemeanor in causing the death of James Huntley, a carpenter in the employ of the same company. The deceased was at work underneath a car, repairing some part of it, when the defendant caused another train to be pushed against the car, and he was run over and killed. The testimony adduced before the Coroner's jury went to show that the proper signals were attached to the car, and that they had been observed by other persons working about the yard. Upon this and other testimony the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death through the negligence of the defendant, and the Coroner caused his arrest. The Commonwealth claimed that the conductor was negligent in not noticing the lights on the car, and that as conductor of the yard he was alone responsible. Had he been in pursuit of his business and not neglectful of his duties he could not have failed to discover the "blue light" on the car, as it was not yet daylight, according to the Commonwealth's testimony. Had he discovered it, it was his duty to have notified the men shifting and the man under the car that the cars were to be shifted in that track. Witnesses for the defense testified that it was daylight, and that the flag instead of the lantern should have been on the car, and the Commonwealth admitted that if this were true, the defendant was not liable. But it was claimed that the evidence of the Commonwealth showed conclusively that it was daylight and the "blue light" was out in its proper place. On the question of liability, the Commonwealth held that the conductor was directly responsible, unless willful misconduct of the employee under him was shown. The willful neglect of the conductor was further shown by the fact that he walked down the track to see if there was anything in the way of the cars to be shifted, and if he had exercised ordinary care he could have seen the "light."

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendant to pay the costs.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.]

The cases of Huckenstein vs. Knoll, and Huckenstein vs. Hardtmeyer, were taken up, and are being jointly tried. They occupied the attention of the Court nearly all day.

The argument on a motion for a dissolution of the injunction granted at suggestion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co. against the Second and Fourth Commissioners and the city of Pittsburgh, was heard by both Judges. M. W. Acheson, Esq, and Messrs. Oliver and Bigelow, City Attorney, appeared on behalf of the Commissioners and city, and George Shiras, Jr., for the company. The Court reserved its decision.

Trial List for To-day.

Hill & Bro. vs. Tomer et al.
Heffner vs. Blaney et al.
Feldner for use vs. Bellett.
Fernley vs. McIntyre.
Ashurst vs. Dollar Savings Bank.
Reiter vs. King and wife.
Stewart for use vs. Moorehead et al.
Lane et al. vs. Hindman.
Lynch vs. Witherspoon.
Bates vs. Felix.
Williamson vs. Irvin.
McNeil & Bro. vs. Foster & Strathers.
Lloyd et al. vs. Mercer et al.
Preacher vs. Peebin. (2 cases)
Watson & McKee vs. Wainwright's execu's.
Corryn vs. Carson et al.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening this house was again crowded in every part, with standing room almost at a premium, to witness the burlesque of "Aladdin." The several artists, of course, did their best and prettiest. Miss Lydia Thompson, Camille Dubois, Ada Beaumont, Willie Edouin, W. B. Cahill and Mr. Harry Meredith, as well as the several other members of the company, all drawing their fair share of appreciation. Miss Thompson in her several song, of course, was encored, as were Mr. Edouin, the wonderful youth, who lives on skates, and the quartette, which, by-the-by, is a very excellent feature. "Robin Hood" to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening closed the performance of the drama the "New Magdalen." This evening Mr. Sherry's excellent company will appear in "'98," an Irish drama of real interest and very romantic, and abounding in humor and pathos. Seats can be had during the day at Hale's music store, on Smithfield street.

MASONIC HALL.—Macallister, the Wizard, was greeted by another large house last evening to witness his wonderful performances. The "Pandora Mystery," of course, nobody could explain how it was done, but it was done well. This evening many new features will be given. Master Alex. Macallister is a very clever stage assistant. On Saturday grand matinee, when the children will receive one hundred pounds of candy—that is, not a hundred pounds to each child, but distributed to all.

SAM SHARPLEY.—On Monday next the great Sharpley, Sheridan & Mack combination will occupy the Academy of Music and will hold possession of the building the entire week, presenting new features in minstrelsy.

To Speculate Without Risk.

This problem, apparently so difficult, is like Columbus' egg, easily solved. The Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, will positively come off December 3d, and a ticket in that may be a large fortune in cash, as there are 12,000 prizes of from $250,000 down to $50. This speculation is open to all, the risk so slight that it may be disregarded, and the prospect of gain is greater than is offered by any other enterprise in the country.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

----Look out for sneak thieves about now. They are death on overcoats.

----The Thirty-seventh ward (Wilkinsburg) will have representatives in the next Council.

----The Allegheny police and firemen will be flush to day. They will be handed their monthly "ducats." 'Tis well.

----An infuriated ox made things lively around the Point yesterday, but he was secured before he did much damage.

----Yesterday the jury in the United States District Court was discharged. The Circuit Court will commence next week.

----The anniversary of the Working Women's Home, on Anderson street, Allegheny, this evening, promises to be an interesting affair.

----James Welsh, the man who was found severely injured on Fortieth street, refuses to prosecute his assailants. He says he would die first.

----Though times are dull, the matrimonial market is not on the decline. The Union Depot Hotel was enlivened by two wedding parties yesterday.

----A man named Ferber, residing in Lawrenceville, had a leg crushed at Bell's Mills, on the Pennsylvania railroad, on Tuesday, by a freight train.

----Yesterday afternoon a sneak thief entered Dr. Rankin's office on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, and stole a valuable overcoat. Chief of Police Clark was notified.

----"Old" pat. Murphy, the king of Allegheny county vagrants, was arrested in Allegheny yesterday, he having recently run away from the Poor Farm.

----A domestic in the employ of Mrs. Graham, of North avenue, Allegheny, was rendered insensible on Tuesday by falling down stairs. She was not badly hurt.

----No decision has been given yet by the Mayor in the case of Officer Hyer. The charge of perjury preferred by the latter against Jacob Aldinger was dismissed yesterday.

----The Liberty avenue Commissioners have awarded the contract for the paving of that thoroughfare to Messrs. J. L. & W. H. Hastings. The pavement is to be of cypress blocks.

----The hotel keepers at Harrisburg, it is said, have decided to increase their rates this winter to members of the Legislature, to $22 per week, an increase of $10 over the charges last season.

----At the meeting of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors on Tuesday evening, a special committee was appointed to procure tubing and a pump for the new well recently dug on the farm. The well is four hundred feet deep.

----In the case of the unknown man killed on Tuesday evening at Emsworth station on the Fort Wayne Railroad, as reported in yesterday's GAZETTE, Coroner West held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

----A free fight was indulged in, corner of Grant and High streets yesterday about noon, but no arrests were made, and some citizens were so bold as to ask "where were the police?" They came around fifteen minutes after the fight was over.

----On complaint of Mrs. Mattie Gordon, the house of Emma Duncan, No. 46 Fourth avenue, was "pulled" by a squad of officers, under warrant of Alderman Lugan, on Tuesday. Emma gave bail in $500 for Court on the charge of keeping a bawdy house.

----Yesterday afternoon Nellie Durant, charged with passing counterfeit money in Clarion county, had a partial hearing before United States Commissioner Gamble. The hearing will be continued to-day, it having been adjourned yesterday on account of the absence of a witness.

----John Bayne, the man who is accused of having stolen Dr. Graham's horse and buggy several weeks ago, has been arrested by Detectives Timony and Donovan. Bayne was had a hearing before Alderman McMasters, and in default of bail for trial. He acknowledges his guilt and says he sold the rig in Wheeling.

----Arthur Ford, a street scavenger, was very badly injured yesterday on Penn avenue near Twenty-third street, by being run over by a team belonging to Spencer, McKay & Co., and which was driven by Henry Helmyer. The accident occurred shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon. The driver was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

----Mrs. Laura Timmons has again made an information charging her husband, Stephen Timmons, with an indecent assault on his own little daughter. It will be remembered that she brought the same charge before the Mayor, but it was not proven, and the man was discharged. This time she brought the case before an Alderman, claiming that she can prove all she has asserted.

----On Tuesday afternoon, a boy named Hall stole a pair of opera glasses from a gentleman stopping at No. 187 Second avenue. In the afternoon he espied young Hall in Allegheny, and he forthwith hauled him before the Mayor, where the lad b—hawled, and finally he told officer Cornelius where the opera glasses were, and they were recovered. The gentleman refused to prosecute, and that's H—all.

----Another accident from falling "horseback" occurred about noon yesterday at the mines of the Castle Shannon Coal Company. A miner named Green was engaged in digging coal, when a huge mass of slate fell on him, requiring the exertions of five or six men to remove it. He was finally extricated and taken to his home at West Liberty. Dr. McCormick, of Mt. Washington, is attending him. Green is in very precarious condition, being badly injured, but it is to be hoped that he will recover.

----One of the most active literary bodies in this city is the Church Aid Society connected with the Wylie Avenue M. E. colored church. It meets every Tuesday evening. At the session night before last, which was distinguished by a remarkable display of forensic eloquence, Mr. James Loomis was elected President. He is now delving deep into the mysteries of Cushing's manuel of parliamentary practice. The question for debate next Tuesday is: Resolved, That the epizootic was more stagnating to business than the bank epidemic.

----Some of the coopers of Titusville are on a strike. The proprietor of one of the barrel factories reduced the price ten cents per barrel, owing to the fact that the refineries fixed the price of barrels at $2,50, a reduction of ten cents each. The coopers aver that they were promised work all winter at the wages they were receiving, and that the proposed reduction will leave them little over two dollars a day, which is insufficient to support their families. No arrangement had been affected at last accounts.

----In June last the fire at Coleman's and the Allegheny Valley Railroad sheds, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, along the Allegheny river, left the seeds of fire in the ground, which is made mainly of cinders, slag and screenings. This has been burning to some extent ever since, and the neighbors having been annoyed, have asked the Chief Engineer to send assistance to eradicate the danger—which he did yesterday by sending two engines, and digging trenches around the spot, the engines pumping them full of water. It is believed that will put out the fire.

----Reuben Hoge, a pilot on the steamer West Virginia, was killed on Tuesday by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was stopping at the residence of his mother in Washington county, about eight miles above Brownsville, on the day named went out hunting, taking a double barreled shot gun. While in the woods he sat down on a log, and was pulling the gun toward him when both barrels were discharged, the contents entering his right side and killing him instantly. He was unmarried, and was esteemed by all who knew him as an upright and exemplary young man. His father was for many years a well known pilot on the Ohio river line of packets, and has a brother acting as mate on the towboat Enterprise.

----Yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas the argument took place in the case of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad against the City of Pittsburgh, relating to the Second avenue improvement. The argument was upon the application for a dissolution of the preliminary injunction granted some time since at the instance of the railroad company, and which restrained the contractor for the grading, from digging into the embankment of the railroad company between the Birmingham bridge and Scho. George Shira, Esq., represented the railroad company, and Messrs. M. W. Acheson, T. S. Bigelow, and George T. Oliver appeared for the city of Pittsburgh, as heard by both Judges. M. W. Acheson, Esq, and Messrs. Oliver and Bigelow, City Attorney, appeared on behalf of the Commissioners and city, and George Shiras, Jr., for the company. The Court reserved its decision.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Wm. J. McMullen, Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad was at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday.

***J. D. Mackin, Esq., Paymaster of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been presented with an elegant barouche by his many friends.

***We were in error yesterday in stating that Mr. Geo. Webb had been appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Panhandle and Fort Wayne Railroads. There has been no change made since last year in the Superintendency of the roads, and Mr. Webb is now, as he has been for a year past, Assistant General Manager of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Forbes District—Embellishing School Rooms, &c.

Mr. E. S. Morrow, the Secretary of the Board of School Directors of the Forbes district has prepared a statement of their receipts and expenditures for the year ending the 30th of June last, which will be made public in a few days. It evidences considerable ability in the managing of their financial matters. The school is one of the largest in Pittsburgh, and not withstanding the fact that the buildings are pretty well up in years, and the rooms becoming overcrowded the inside is kept in a neat and attractive condition. The average attendance of scholars is about seven hundred, and the number is fast increasing. Notwithstanding the fact that there are two buildings to keep up, this making an extra expense, it is believed that the annual expense will be found less than most other schools in the city. The report of the Secretary shows the expenditures for the past two years to be as follows: (smaller, we may state, than in any previous year):

Expenditures for 1872	$2,913 85
Expenditures for 1873	2,397 13
Total	$5,310 98

During these two years the Board have been getting interest on their current balances, the Treasurer giving $10,000 bonds, while under former usage (allowed by law) two per centum was paid the Treasurer on money passing through his hands. Referring to this the Secretary says: "Should we have had to pay two per centum, as formerly, on the amount expended for the two years as above, it would have amounted to $106.22. Since we have been receiving interest on our current balances, and having no commission to pay, in the two years named we have received $440,56, which with amount saved, makes a total gain of $555,78." We may add that the Board some time since resolved to devote the money thus made to the embellishment of the rooms, purchase of books, &c., and they are now about to commence the formation of a library. So great is the increase in the attendance at the school that it is found necessary to seek an additional room outside of the Ann street building.

PRESENTING THE BANNER.

A Prohibition Rally at Elizabeth—The Prize Flag Handed Over—An Open Air Assemblage—Speeches, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ELIZABETH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, November 5, 1873.

Yesterday evening, according to the arrangements previously made, the Prohibition Party's Prize Flag for Allegheny county, was presented to the Prohibitionists of this borough of Elizabeth, having been won by their polling a majority for the Prohibition candidates on the 14th ultimo.

A large deputation from the Prohibition headquarters in Pittsburgh attended to present the flag. They left Pittsburgh by train at 4½ o'clock, P. M., and arrived here at 6 o'clock. They were received at West Elizabeth by a delegation from the borough of Elizabeth, headed by the colored brass band.

There came on the deputation—Col. Glenn, Messrs. T. H. Rabe, Arthur Kirk, W. H. Phipps, W. B. Ross, J. Gillespie, W. Dorrington, J. Warren, James Alexander Mowatt, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Hill, Miss Haller, Miss Ross, Miss Mitchell, &c., about fifty in all.

The deputation was taken across the river by the steam ferryboat and then entertained at a sumptuous supper in Watson's Hotel.

The public proceedings were to have been conducted in the M. E. Church; but long before 7 o'clock that place of worship was crowded to excess and there still were hundreds on the street. It was then decided, as it was so fine a moonlight light, to hold the meeting in the open air. A platform was extemporized at a corner of the street, and at 7¼ o'clock the Rev. Mr. Griffin, M. E. minister, was called to the chair, and a score of Vice Presidents were elected.

The Chairman briefly, but forcibly, stated the object of their assembling together, to have presented to Elizabeth, from the Prohibition party of the county of Allegheny, a prize banner for having polled a majority of votes in favor of the Prohibition candidates. He rejoiced to see that Elizabeth had gained this position, and he hoped to see her hold it. He had to introduce to the meeting Colonel Glenn, of Allegheny City.

Col. Glenn said it was with deep regret that the Second ward of Allegheny parted with this banner flag which they only won last March. But they felt proud of Elizabeth for the position she had taken, and this flag now rightly belonged to her people. He then pointed out the great, untold evils of the liquor traffic, the apathy of party politicians upon the question, the necessity for a Prohibition party, and the right of society to stamp out the entire liquor traffic which was so great a curse to the community. He concluded by appropriately presenting the flag to the Rev. Mr. Dickey, who received it on behalf of the borough.

The band played "The red, white and blue."

Rev. Mr. Dickey accepted this flag with great delight. Elizabeth had bravely done her duty by the Prohibition party, and had won this flag, and they would endeavor to retain it by the same course. The political parties were steeped in liquor in Allegheny county. He had been a Republican. That party had a glorious record to go down to the history of the country, but it was wedded to the "whisky ring" of this county, and he had abandoned the party on that account. The churches in Elizabeth, and his ministerial brethren around him, were all of the same mind on this question. (Applause.) They would have nothing to do with any party which was tied to the "Whisky Ring." (Cheers.) He supposed the party might exist for some time to come, as dead bodies were usually preserved in spirits. (Laughter and applause.) But he thought Allegheny spirits were so bad that decay would speedily set in. (Cheers.) In a very hearty, humorous and eloquent speech, the Rev. Mr. Dickey thus dealt with the question, and returned thanks for the presentation of that "star spangled banner," the flag of a free people, a free government and a free constitution, which submitted every wrong to the people's votes to right it; and with the blessing of God upon their efforts, they would clear the land of the drink curse as they had done in Elizabeth. (Cheers.)

The band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. James Alex. Mowatt next addressed the audience. The action of Elizabeth on behalf of Prohibition would tell with effect wherever the English language was spoken. Every week the *Alliance News*, of Manchester, England, recorded what they were doing for Prohibition in America. At annual meeting of the U. V. Alliance on the 14th ult., every fact regarding Local Prohibition in Pennsylvania was set forth in the annual report. While sympathizing with all that Mr. Dickey had said of their "Star Spangled Banner," he wished to see united with it in this Prohibition struggle,

"The flag that braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze."

(Cheers.) Speaking one common English tongue, they unfortunately had this one common foe to fight, and they must battle against this enemy shoulder to shoulder, until conquering by and by. (Applause.) He knew no discouragements in this contest. He had seen more than one political battle fought in his own land (Ireland) against long odds; but right and justice came off victorious at last.

"Never be down-hearted boys;
Never know despair;
Never say the Temperance cause is lost at last;
Keep that dear old flag, boys,
Floating in the air."

The dawn is on its fringes and the night goes past."

(Cheers.) Prohibition was just and right. In civilized society the community had a right to stamp out everything tending to damage it morally, socially, or financially. They prohibited obscene literature, immodest attire, diseased and adulterated food, and had a right to prohibit still more injurious drinks from being sold at every street corner and along every highway. (Applause.) He wished now to warn Elizabeth that Col. Glenn and the Second ward of Allegheny were determined to get that flag back again. (Laughter.) If Elizabeth meant to retain it her men and women must hold their ground on behalf of Prohibition. In this noble effort for freedom from the drink let the motto of each be:

"I live for those that love me,
For those that know me true,
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And waits my coming too.
For the cause that needs assistance,
For the wrongs that need resistance,
For the future and the distance,
And the good that I can do."

(Applause.)

Thanks having been tendered for the kind hospitalities of the friends in Elizabeth the proceedings were brought to a termination.

The Pittsburgh delegation left by an express special train at 10 o'clock and returned to the city.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Columbiana County Teachers in Council—Further Reports of their Proceedings.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBIANA, O., Nov. 4, 1873.

Yesterday the Institute reassembled and spent a part of the afternoon session on Criticisms in Language.

Mr. Stevens, of Salem, gave some ideas in reference to teaching Arithmetic, taking division for a subject.

Prof. Henkle, of Salem, spoke of examinations, and drilled the teachers in Geography and Grammar.

Prof. Orton delivered a lecture on the Geology of North America.

At the evening session, criticisms and questions from the box were produced.

"What is the best method of teaching the alphabet?" was answered by Messrs. Henkle, Hole, Hyer and Stevens.

"Should teachers of common schools encourage literary exhibitions?" was answered by Messrs. Snyder, Hunt and Lear. Some other questions were read and answered.

"Self-Government" was next discussed by Messrs. Hunt, Hole, Stevens, Potts and others.

Prof. Henkle gave some explanation of the school laws of the State, referring to teachers' duties.

The third day's session (Wednesday) was opened with a lecture on English Grammar by Prof. Orton. The definition of English Grammar was, "The correct speaking and writing the English language." He strongly recommends sentence writing. This will gradually lead to composition writing, so much dreaded by pupils, as ordinarily taught. The subject of letter writing was spoken of. Few persons write correct letters. The Professor strongly urged that it be taught in school. All errors of speech should be corrected. The great source of errors is the homes in which the children are learned; but careful training will correct it in time.

The second exercise was by Prof. Hole, on the subject of reading. Much improvement can be made in this branch. The teachers in the country district are especially defective. Many of them can not give the elementary sounds. The greatest fault is that of drawling so often found in young readers. No scholar should be permitted to read a lesson until he is able to pronounce every word in the lesson.

The last general exercise was by Prof. Orton, on the benefits of classification, objects of recitation and modes of recitation. His lecture was listened to with marked attention.

A song was sung by Mr Clisbee, which was quite entertaining. Some miscellaneous business was then transacted. The total enrollment of the Institute is 75. Probably there will be a few more enrolled to-day. G. D. H.

A Question of Lunacy.

Yesterday afternoon Wm. McConkey, of Snowden township, filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas asking for the issue of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* to authorize an investigation into the lunacy of his sister, Martha McConkey, whom he alleges is incompetent to transact business in her hands. The request will be granted and Mr. W. D. Porter appointed to take testimony and report to the Court December 1, 1873.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Idaho, at New York; steamer Ville du Havre, at New York; steamer Russia, at New York; steamer Greece, at New York.

FOR NOTHING.
A SET OF TEETH.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott will make a set of teeth without charge, *in any case where he gives the least pain in extracting teeth*, by his pain *less* process. A full set of gum teeth for $12 to $15, *better than other dentists charge* $20 and $25 *for*. 278 Penn avenue, 3d door above Ninth (late Hand) street.

The attention of workers in tin is called to the advertisement of the Superintendent of Markets, inviting proposals for tin guttering and repairs to roof of the West Side Market House in this city. The work is to be let on the 10th inst. Bidders must act quickly.

BEST ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITH BEAUTIFUL GUMS.
FOR $12.00 TO $15.00 PER SET.
BETTER THAN OTHER DENTISTS CHARGE $20.00 TO $25.00 FOR.
AT DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S,
278 Penn avenue, 3d door above 9th (late Hand) street. *Teeth extracted without pain.*

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA THE CATHOLIC. By William H. Prescott, new and revised edition, with the author's latest corrections and additions. Edited by John Foster Kirk. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

This is an elegantly gotten up series of the works of the great historian. The three volumes before us are beautiful in typographical appearance, and would ornament any library. Such a series will be welcomed by the admirers of Prescott everywhere, as a full set similar to this in style is just what has long been needed. This is the latest revised edition of Prescott's works, and being edited by Kirk, the historian, has fallen into good hands. It is hardly necessary to commend Prescott in these days—a writer endorsed by the world. "During the last year of his life," we are told, "Mr. Prescott devoted much time to the revision of his works, making numerous corrections and additions, some of which were inserted in the later English editions published in his lifetime, while a large number have hitherto remained in manuscript. The whole, in accordance with his intentions, are incorporated in the present edition, which the editor has endeavored to render still more valuable and complete by verifying doubtful references, adding occasional notes where statements in the text, based on insufficient authority, or called in question by recent investigators, needed to be substantiated or corrected." In addition to the beautiful typography, the books are beautifully illustrated with maps, portraits and illustrations of a superior character, and the concluding volume contains a very valuable